The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WIEHE—At Mahableshwur, on the 13th instant, the wife of Dr. C. G. Wiehe, Inspector General of Prisons, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MASCARENHAS—On the 16th instant, of cholera, at Cavel, Mary, the beloved wife of C. Mascarenhas, Esq.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CLINKER—February 16, at Summit-place, Upper Clapton, David Beddiue Clinker, late agent of the Commercial Bank of India, at Calcutta, aged 31 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ORCHARD—At 3 Middleton Street, on the 7th March, the wife of F. L. A. Orchard, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAMB—DEMPSTER—At Akyab, Arracan, on the 24th February, by the Revd. John Clough, Lieut. George Lamb, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Commissariat Department, to Sophie, daughter of T. E. Dempster, Esq., late H. E. I. Co.'s Bengal Medical Service.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca.*

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To sail in March.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast sailing Ship CAROLINE, 900 Tons Register.

COHEN & Co.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 25th March with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, (160 H. P.,) Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 4 P.M.

N. B.—The GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, will sail 12 hours after arrival of the Mail, she has room for specie and a few passengers but no cargo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday.	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday.	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Friday	18th March.	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	25th March.	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	29th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	1st April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	5th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	18th March.	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Friday	25th March	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	29th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 4 P. M.
Friday	1st April	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.
Tuesday	5th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Friday	8th „	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare;* under 2 years *free. Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare.* For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 130 H. P., will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY the 1st April at noon, with Cargo and Passengers calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days' time, leaving Cochin on 8th April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on 15th April at noon.

STEAM TO SURAT AND BHOWNUGGUR TOUCHING AT GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *via* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

25th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain,* until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

THE GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 17TH MARCH, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY has been opened at No. 9, Mombadavie, under the supervision of Surgeon BOATE, who will give professional advice (gratis) upon all diseases—making merely a small charge to defray contingent expenses, and for the supply of Medicine. The Dispensary will be open daily from 2 o'clock to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted.

H. C. BOATE, L. R. C. S. I., Surgeon, &c.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to Carwar.

For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT NEW MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, March 14th, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of New Marine Stores.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within seven days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the article resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of the purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 10th March 1864.

N. B.—The purchasers at former sales are requested to pay the amount due and remove their lots without delay.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banking Establishments hereby intimate that on and after Tuesday the 15th current, the hour of closing for business will be three o'clock P.M., except Saturdays, when the hour will be one o'clock as formerly:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.

For the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

For the Royal Bank of India, J. GORDON, Manager.

For the Bank of India, JOHN GRAY, Manager.

For the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Bombay 10th March 1864.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

एलफिनस्टन लांड येंड परेस कंपनी लीमीटेड.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—The Directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) have the honour to apply to your Excellency in Council, that the powers given to the local Government by Act XXII. of 1863, of the Legislative Council of India, may be exercised under the following circumstances:—

2. It having been found necessary that more land should be required at or near Warree Bunder for the purpose of the G. I. P. Railway Company, it has been arranged between the local Government and the Elphinstone Company in the course of the negotiations which have been pending respecting the reclamations now being made by that Company, that the Company should reclaim from the sea two pieces of land and hand them over free of cost for the use of the Railway Company within certain specified periods. The said pieces of land are respectively marked with the letters B. and C. upon the plan sent herewith, and it will be seen that a Warf will thus be provided for the use of the Railway Company and Government.

3. The Elphinstone Company undertook to reclaim such pieces of land within very short periods because the Railway Company urgently required the use of the land, and the Elphinstone Company in giving such an undertaking did so in the belief that they would be allowed to pull down and remove the Hill known as Belvidere Hill and to apply the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of the reclamations. The Company have endeavoured to acquire this Hill from the owners but have not been able to do so.

4. The Elphinstone Company therefore request that the local Government will be pleased to put in force the Provisions of Act XXII. of 1863, and to declare the reclamations of the pieces of land marked B. and C. and the removal of the said Hill known as Belvidere Hill and the application of the earth and stone thereof for the purpose of such reclamation to be a work of public utility and for the purposes aforesaid to take possession of the said Hill, the said Company being willing to enter into an agreement to indemnify the Government upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th March 1864.

NOTICES.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

BABU KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, the Honorary Secretary of the Brahmo Somaj at Calcutta, now on a visit to Bombay, has kindly consented to deliver in the Town Hall, a lecture in English, "On the rise and progress of the Brahmo Somaj and the duties of the educated Natives of India in the present transition state of Hindu Society," on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M. precisely.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—WANTED by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, a few active sharp young men as CLERKS or FOREMEN. Good wages will be given to competent men. None need apply who object to go up-country. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be made to the General Manager, Boree Bunder Terminus, on Saturdays.

General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 12th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેચતરન ઇનદીઆં થીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાંવેલી પરેસ કંમપેના લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS are invited for the supply of STORES for this Company for twelve months from the date of the acceptance of the Tender.

Forms of Tender and Schedules of the description and probable quantities of Stores required can be obtained on application at the office of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., No. 7, Rampart Row.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 28th March 1864.

W. COOPER, Chairman.

Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 14th March 1864.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays,

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.

For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

For the Royal Bank of India, J. GORDON, Manager.

For the Bank of India, JOHN GRAY, Manager.

For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) T. G. YOUNG, p Manager.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned FRANCIS CLOUGH, late of the City of Bombay but now of No. 152 Gresham House in the City of London, and HENRY THOMAS BINKS, of the said City of Bombay, as Merchants under the style or firm of BROWN, CLOUGH & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as on and from the thirty-first day of July last. All debts due to or from the late firm in Bombay, will be received or paid by the said HENRY THOMAS BINKS, and all debts due to or from the late firm in England, will be received or paid by the said FRANCIS CLOUGH.—Dated this 19th day of October in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three.

FRANCIS CLOUGH.
H. T. BINKS.

Witnesses to the signaturo of Francis Clough.
Wm. Duncan. } 152 Gresham House, London,
Alfred Pennell. } Clerks to Francis Clough.

Witnesses to the signature of H. T. Binks, of Bombay.
W. L. Hudson.
W. A. Hurst.

With reference to the foregoing notice, the undersigned HENRY THOMAS BINKS being about to leave Bombay by the Mail of the 29th instant, requests that all claims against the firm may be made to him on or before the 24th inst.

Bombay, 14th March 1864. H. T. BINKS.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બાેમ્બે બાેનડેડ વેરહાેચ કમપાની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that Shareholders who have not paid the undermentioned Calls, are liable to have their Shares forfeited:—

1st of Rs. 200 due 1st September.
2nd of Rs. 200 due 1st October.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACTS FOR FIREWOOD.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive offers for the supply of split Firewood for the Concan and Deccan Lines during one year from the 1st April 1864.

It is optional for parties to tender in respect of one or both Lines, but as the contract for each Line will be let separately a separate offer must be made in respect of each.

The Firewood to be subject to the entire approval of the Company's Store-keeper, and to be delivered by the Contractor as follows:—

For the Concan Line.

At Byculla, Titwalla, Wassind or at such other stations between Wassind and the foot of the Thull Ghaut, and between Budlapore and Campoolee as the Store-keeper may direct.

For the Deccan Line.

At any of the stations between Khandalla and Sholapore as may be required.

Any information that may be desired in connection with the contract, can be obtained on application at the office of the Company's Store-keeper, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Firewood" must be addressed to and lodged with the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 15th March 1864

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

फोर्ट परेस कंपनी लिमिटेड.

ફોટ પરેચ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., when the Secretaries and Treasurers will place before them the accounts of the Company for 1863, with a recommendation as to the dividend to be declared, and Directors as well as Auditors for the current year will be elected.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power	£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide	£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET FROM THE 1ST OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office: and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to

Bombay, 16th March 1864. LEGGETT & Co.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

With reference to the foregoing Messrs. Jackson Ackroyd and Co. beg to intimate that at the expiration of the present month the price of Messrs. Jules Mumm and Co.'s Champagne will be advanced.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage			1854	Rs. 32.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1858	„ 26.
2 Do.	do.	do.	1860	„ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40 per dozen, quarts	
Do. fine	„ 25	do.
Red Seal Sherry	„ 24	do.
Black Seal Sherry	„ 26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to

Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at per dz.	Rs. 4½
Do. in pints	„
Porter in pints (expected)	„ 3

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	„ 21
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Do. in pints	„ 20
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. } Expected shortly.	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 13

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding
} At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb. {
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.

Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
} At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre

Farmesau
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Pussle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chessboard"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus

„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locke and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
„ Reading do.
„ Tent do.
„ Argand do.

Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Hand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet.
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.

Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

SELLING OFF.—MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, being about to proceed to Europe, will sell off his present Stock of Goods, enumerated below, at a discount of from ten to fifteen per cent. for cash payments.

His present stock consists of:—

A great variety of handsome Toys, lately rreceived per *Edwin Fox.*

Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Writing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c.

Embroidery of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions, Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Work of Artistic character and highly finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Table Ornaments.

Violin Strings and Bows.

Stereoscopic Views of the most magnificent Italian, Swiss and German scenery.

A choice selection of Telescopes; Binocular, Field and Sea Glasses; Opera Glasses.

Spectacles, variously mounted with convex and concave glasses, double Eye Glasses.

Musical Boxes, playing favorite Airs.

Musical Clocks, highly finished.

Gold and Silver Geneva Watches, of excellent workmanship.

Silver-plated Tea and Coffee Setts.

Handsome Pile Carpets and Table Covers.

Mouldings, Rosewood and Gold, for Picture Frames.

Account Books of Foolscap, Demy and Medium size paper.

Envelopes of sizes.

Clothes, Shoe and Paint Brushes, Dusters, Combs, Patent Cork Screws, &c. &c.

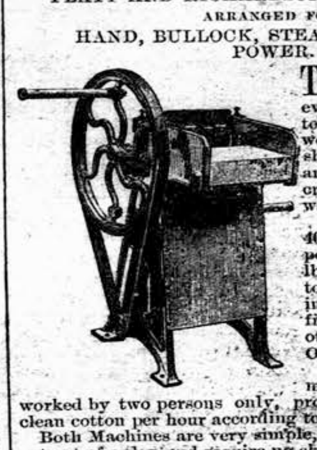
Mr. J. NEUBERG proceeding to Europe for a few months by the second mail in April, in order to select personally a new Stock of Goods for the next season, will thank all parties who are indebted to him to settle their accounts without any loss of time.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON GINS.

PLATT AND RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863,

ARRANGED FOR

HAND, BULLOCK, STEAM, OR WATER POWER.



THESE Machines are adapted for Ginning every description of Cotton, whether with hard or wooly seeds, or of long or short staple. The seeds are separated without crushing them, or in any way injuring the fibre.

The production of the 40 inch Gin, worked by power, is from 30 to 35 lbs. per hour of clean cotton, of the short stapled indigenous varieties, and from 40 to 50 lbs. per hour of clean cotton, from New Orleans or Egyptian Seeds.

The Hand Machine is made 12 inches wide to be worked by two persons only, producing 8 to 12 lbs. of clean cotton per hour according to quality.

Both Machines are very simple, are not at all liable to get out of order, and require no skill in working.

Platt & Richardson's Patent Churka Cotton Gins, Hand Driving Wheels, Bullock Mills, Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Spinning and Weaving Machinery, Brick Machines, &c. &c.

Further particulars, with plans and estimates for the above, complete with Steam Engines, Cotton Presses, Iron Roofs, &c. &c. may be had on application at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Fort, where the Cotton Gins may be seen working.

R. NEWTON, Agent.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

JUST received per Overland Mail, an assortment of handsome mounted cluster brilliant Rings—price Rs. 150 to Rs. 700. Gold and Silver English Lever Watches.

Hummum Street. D. DAVIS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste, 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at MR. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.

26th February 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320	Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110	125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies	125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087	85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057	66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087.	80
The same set with emeralds	86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.	130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059.	110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025.	65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805.	60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180	85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085	64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets	54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636	75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and	45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074.	50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds	70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032	30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082	32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091	24
Ditto, No. 1071	20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071	20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012	26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021	16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022	28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.	
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 and	18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.	50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007	75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074	55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032	27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034	50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004.	50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052	28
A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold	20
A ditto ditto chased smaller size	22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.	15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17	10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 and	14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &	18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross	3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern	28
Ditto ditto smaller	16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold	24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3	12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use	15
——— oval pattern	12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted	20
——— plain	11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin	30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and	35
——— Shirt Studs do. set	18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.

Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel ornament set with 2 brilliants	40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set with turquoises and pearls	32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl	16

NECKLETTS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and	26

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No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

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Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

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13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
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Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
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Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Fancel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
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Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

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HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland.*

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—
Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
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Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
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Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
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Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety.
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Civil Fund will be held on MONDAY next the 21st instant, at half-past 4 P. M. in the Town Hall.

R. WEST, Secy. Civil Fund.

16th March 1864.

WANTED, an experienced MANAGER for a Coffee Estate on the Malabar Coast. Apply to "S," at this Office.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SHEPHERD is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rs. (500) five hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 20th April 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7 Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per ship "SAM MENDEL," ELLWOOD, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain ELLWOOD will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Sam Mendel*.

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CHINTOBA LUXAMON has agreed to sell to TARRACHUND SOOBHAGCHUND a piece of ground with the house and premises thereon standing, situate in Wittulwady, without the Fort of Bombay, the house being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 38 and the ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 136, containing by admeasurement 270 square yards; and bounded on the east by the public street, on the west by the chawl or range the property of the Honorable Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, on the north by the house the property of the said Chintoba Luxamonjee &c., and on the south by the house the property of Pandoo Pootlajee. All persons having any claim upon the said ground, house and premises or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office in the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the purchase will be completed, and any person having any such claims but neglecting to give such notice thereof as aforesaid will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 16th day of March 1864.

SANGSTER & MANISTY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Captain M. Reid's The Hunter's Feast	Rs. 2	12
———— The Half Blood	2	12
———— The Rifle Rangers ...	2	12
———— The Tiger Hunter	2	12
———— The White Chief	2	12
———— The Wood Rangers	2	12
———— The Scalp Hunters	2	12
Aimard's The Border Rifles	2	12
———— The Indian Scout	2	12
———— The Pirates of the Prairies ..	2	12
———— The White Scalpers	2	12
———— The Trail Hunter	2	12
———— The Freebooters	2	12
Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information :—Geography, History, Biography, Mythology, Bible knowledge, Chronology...	10	0
The Swiss Family Robinson	2	12
Willis the Pilot, a Sequel to ditto ...	2	12
Clever Girls of our time, and how they became famous women	2	12
Clever Boys of our time, etc., etc. ...	2	12
Famous Boys, and how they became great men	2	12
Triumphs of Perseverance	2	12
Stoddart's The Philosophy of Language ...	6	8
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Recollections of Baron Gros's Embassy to China and Japan	5	4
Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, and Freeholder, 2 vols	5	8
Bohn's Hand-book of Proverbs... ...	3	12
Colonel Money's The Wife and the Ward...	3	12
Sandford and Merton	3	0
Book of German, and French Songs, each ...	2	0
A round of Stories for Children... ...	2	0
Uncle Tom's Cabin (Bohn's Edn.) ...	2	12
Butler's Analogy and Sermons (Bohn's) ...	2	12
Confessions of an Etonian. By C. Rowcroft...	1	8
The Black Tulip. By A. Dumas ...	1	8
Captain Francourt By Dr. Millengen... ...	1	8
Ascanio, By A. Dumas	1	8
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The Courtier of the Days of Charles II. By Mrs. Gore.	1	8
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My Pretty Cousin. By author of the Jilt ...	1	8
Captain Paul. By A Dumas	1	8
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Recollections of a Detective Police Officer ...	1	8
Jack Brag. By Theodore Hook	1	8
Gervase Skinner ditto	1	8
Gilbert Gurney ditto	1	8
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A Warning to Wives	1	8
Jack Adams. By Captain Chamier ...	1	8
[illegible]. By author of Con. Cregan ...	1	8
Poe's Tales and Poems	1	8
[illegible]; or, the Slave Mother ...	1	8
The Master-Passion. By author of Valentine Vox.	1	8
Confessions of a Pretty Woman. By Miss Pardoe...	1	8
He would be a Gentleman. By S. Lover ...	1	8
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Tales of the Slave Squadron	1	8
Hinchbridge Haunted	1	8
Tales of the Peerage. By Lady Dacre ...	1	8
Mary Barton. By Mrs. Gaskell	1	8
Fathers & Sons. By T. Hook... ...	1	8
The Countess Miranda. By P. B. St. John...	1	8
The Bushrangers. By Capt. Rowcroft ...	1	8
The Parson's Daughter. By T. Hook ...	1	8
Hand and Glove. By A. B. Edwards ...	1	8
Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune ...	1	8
The Hussar. By Revd. C. R. Gleig ...	1	8
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24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

POSTAL NOTICES.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed TO-DAY at 5 A. M.

MAILS FOR KARWAR.

Mails for Carwar, per schooner *Maria*, will be closed TO-DAY at 8 A. M.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Wednesday 23rd...... 3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st...... 3h. 11m. A. M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 8	KURRACHEE	Mar. 9
AGRA	Mar. 10	LAHORE	Mar. 5
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 8	LONDON	Feb. 18
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 11
BANGALORE	Mar. 11	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 8	MEERUT	Mar. 8
CAPE	Jan. 6	OUDH	Mar. 9
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 27	PENANG	Mar. 10
DELHI	Mar. 10	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864.

THE 30 years old civilian of average abilities, whom the Penal Code and the Code of Civil Procedure have suddenly raised to the level of My Lord Chief Justice in intellect and acquirements, must be puzzled at times when he reflects (if he ever does reflect) that it is strange the English people, so famous for their sound practical judgment; have yet hit upon the expedient of getting rid of all the technicalities of English law by appointing as Judges men who are quite ignorant of law and whose judicial learning is limited to a somewhat hazy conception of the surpassing merits of the *Code Napoleon*. Poor England! What a sad fate is hers, to be excelled, in the most important work of legislation by one of her least civilized dependencies. What bound can be assigned to the progress of India, when already she has discovered a royal road to the accomplishment of the chief duty of all governments, the cheap and speedy administration of justice? Like all great inventions, this discovery of the new way to do justice between man and man is very simple, when it comes to be explained. One has only to divest himself, first of all, of any old fashioned prejudices which may have been generated in his mind by an English education, about the advantages of a division of labour, and the immense value of the collection of cases which embody the experience of the ablest and most practised intellects of England for centuries past in the application of broad principles of law to an almost infinite variety of legal disputes. He must embrace the belief that professional skill is but an equivalent term for narrow pedantry, and that the case-law of England is nothing but a heterogenous mass of rubbish which it is a disgrace to a civilised nation not to have long ago swept away. Having thus freed his mind from any absurd professions in favour of English law and English lawyers, he has only to look about him until he happens to meet some conceited stripling who is equally destitute of learning, manners, and knowledge of mankind, but who, having secured himself against fair competition in the battle of life by passing a competitive examination which gave him an appointment in the Indian Civil Service, and having been pitch-forked for a few years from one department into another—learning a little of various kinds of administrative business, and always having such worship offered him by the awe-struck people of his district that he has become a god unto himself—is, in his own opinion, well qualified to take upon himself at a moment's notice the task of commanding an army, introducing a new law of real property, or wielding from the judgment seat the thunders of the Sudder Adawlut. A sucking Jove of this sort is ready for any emergency; and it is with an almost sublime impudence that he complacently sneers at the law of which ordinary Englishmen are so proud, and declares, that men of genius like himself, Napoleon, and perhaps Sancho Panza, can dispense with legal formalities, and administer justice according to codes based solely upon their own common sense.

If we allow, however, that the compensating force of the civilian's natural genius may atone for his want of legal training, we must still take this exception to the utter expulsion of the (of course) otherwise useless barrister element from our courts of law in India, that what is required in a Judge is not so much that he should be a man of genius, as that he should be a man of character and independence. It is perfectly clear that the English have no right whatever to be in India unless they can give the people of the country better protection for life and property than could be obtained under a native Government. England's mission in the East is, as we all know, to reform and civilize the people by spreading education and enlightenment among them; but it should never be forgotten that schools, colleges, and churches are quite useless without pure and impartial courts of law. The chief need of every man is the need of equal justic to regulate fairly between himself and his neighbour all the transactions of everyday life. This then is the root of the whole matter. Give the natives of India justice, and they will at least respect if they do not love the foreign Government by which they are held in subjection; keep this from them, and, notwithstanding your Educational Departments and your Mission Schools, you are committing a great political crime in forcing your rule upon an alien population. Now without mincing matters, we may say that it is impossible for a servant of Government to be an independent Judge. It is one of our English prejudices to believe that our countrymen did not pay too high a price for the boon when by dint of centuries of civil strife they at last obtained for the judges of the land the privilege of being perfectly free from the control of the executive Government. Of this independence, which has raised far above criticism the character of our judges, English barristers are justly proud; and, when Sir Mordaunt Wells appealed the other day to the spirit of Westminster Hall, he was thinking less of the learning and the experience of English courts of law, than of that spirit of freedom which has made the English bar one of the chief safeguards of the liberties of England. But men in this country are so blinded by predilections of caste, that they shamelessly boast of the wisdom of Sir Charles Wood's policy of crushing the independence of Indian Judges by entrusting the administration of justice almost entirely to men who have been accustomed to look upon a judgeship not as the proper goal of their ambition, but merely as a stepping-stone to higher honours, and who, however great their abilities or pure their motives, are always liable to be suspected of wishing to conciliate a Government from which they still expect to receive promotion. We are told that the Government must be supreme, and that the Secretary of State does well in preventing the repetition of such unseemly contests as used to be carried on between the Judges of the Supreme Courts and the heads of the executive branch of the administration. A doctrine, slavish enough, truly, to have found grace in the eyes of any of the courtly lawyers of the older time who fought the battle for royal prerogative under a Tudor or a Stuart King! If the object of the English Government be to perpetuate a paternal despotism in India, then indeed it has acted wisely in lowering the position and weakening the authority of the Bench. If, on the contrary, it be the wish of Lord Palmerston's Ministry to make every man in India feel that he can be sure of getting justice from his foreign masters, the Judges of the High Courts must be restored to independence before the people of this country will be induced to transfer to them the feelings of respect and confidence with which the Judges of the late Supreme Courts were always regarded.

THE *Englishman* understands it is the intention of the Governor-General to leave Calcutta for the North-West on the 25th of March.

MAJOR A. C. PLOWDEN of the Bengal Staff Corps, and of the late 50th Regiment N. I., now on his way out from England, will, on arrival, says the *Hurkaru* be appointed an *aid-de-camp* on the personal Staff of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. Two officers on his Excellency's personal Staff are only temporarily so, and will soon be superseded, and otherwise provided for.

THE *Hurkaru* is glad, indeed, to learn, that the *Messageries Imperiales* in Calcutta have prolonged the period during which Military and Naval Officers will be allowed the liberal and solid advantage of travelling at the reduced rates hitherto allowed on their lines; and which it was arranged, should terminate with the departure of the *Erymanthe* for Galle on the 3rd proximo. "The indulgence has now, we are informed, been prolonged till the month of June next; and we would express a hope that in June the rates may be made permanent on the present reduced scale. Passengers afford a very fair remuneration to owners of steam vessels at the reduced rates referred to, which, we hope, will never again be run up to monopoly pitch by the French *Messageries Imperiales* Company, on the Eastern lines."

INDIAN ARMY GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.—As this Mail takes out the Report of the Royal Commission on the Indian Army grievances, the Committee request any Officers who consider that their case has not been fairly dealt with will prepare Petitions to the Houses of Parliament, setting forth clearly and distinctly what they have to complain of, and on what grounds they rest their claims, forwarding the same to 13, King-street, St. James's, as soon as possible.

The Committee is now amply provided with Funds and guarantees sufficient to meet any expenses likely to be incurred, but it must again urge those who, consider their future prospects injured to petition.

Many petitions are in hand, but five or ten times the number should be forthcoming to meet and fairly assist the cause.

Committee Rooms, 13, King-street, St. James'.
February 18, 1864.—*Home News.*

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Aden states that the *Hornet* returned from her cruise off the Somali coast the latter end of last month. She had been very unsuccessful not having fallen in with a single slave dhow. She was to leave Aden for Bombay on the 7th instant.

He also states that the great "fair" of Berbera—so called—is any thing but the English interpretation of the word. At a certain season of the year, for about forty days, the Somali tribes assemble and dispose of their sheep, honey, &c., besides carrying on a large traffic with slaves. The aspect of the place—a number of wretched bamboo huts, only sufficiently large to creep in and grovel on a mat—is little less than disgusting. It is screly safe for Europeans to land, and none but those well protected scarcely ever do so.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 16TH MARHH.

Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Cambodge* sailed for China.

MADRAS, 15TH MARCH.

Steamer *Candia* sailed for Suez.

CANNANORE, 15TH MARCH.

Steamer *Comorin* sailed for Bombay and Northern Ports.

MADRAS, 16TH MARCH.

Securities, fives and a half, 11 premium.
Fives, 5 premium.
Fours, 5 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Dead Weight, £2.
Freight, £4.
Cotton, £3 15s.
Interest on loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market unchanged.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. rupees 9-8.
Number 40, Mule Twist good seconds per bundle Rs. 7-2.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, 10TH FEB.

A portion of Meade's army crossed the Rapidan, and re-crossed after sharp engagement.

The Confederates have repulsed a demonstration against Cumberlaud Gap.

Eight thousand Federals have crossed the Tennessee; 3,000 Federals marching against Mobile.

Conspiracy to assasinate President Davis discovered in Richmond.

Bombardment of Charleston suspended.

NEW YORK, 12TH FEB.

Further demonstrations against Newlera (Mobile ?)

(Federal) communications with Knoxville and Cumberland Gap interrupted.

LONDON, 20TH FEB.

The Germans made a general attack on the Danish outposts. After a protracted engagement the Danes were repulsed and retired behind entrenchments.

A Danish Monitor unsuccessfully attacked Prussian position at Eckensund.

The allies have entered Jutland and occupied Kolding.

Cotton, dull, market easier. Fair Dhollera, 23d.

Manchester Market quiet. 7 lb. Shirtings 17s. 6d.

LONDON, 22ND FEB.

The Germans have evacuated Jutland.

COPENHAGEN, 18TH FEBRUARY.

The Danish position at Duppel is said to be defended by 40,000 men and 200 cannons.

During the 16th inst. the Danes made two successful sorties against the Prussian vanguard which suffered considerable losses.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, 18TH FEB.

The Plenipotentiaries of all the German States at the Federal Diet except Prussia and Austria will propose reprisals against Denmark on the ground that she captures the vessels of States which are not at war with her.

DRESDEN, 18TH FEBRUARY.

Baron Manteuffel has returned to Berlin, having failed in his mission to the Saxon Government.

WURTZBURG, 18TH FEBRUARY.

The conference of Ministers will only assemble here to-day.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, 22ND FEBRUARY, MORNING.

Cotton quiet: prices irregular. Lower and middling qualities very unsaleable.

MANCHESTER, 23RD FEBRUARY.

Cotton dull, ¼d. lower: many sellers.

ENGLISH LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

LONDON, 18TH FEBRURY.

THE Schleswig-Holstein question, so long the happy hunting ground of ambitious diplomatists and the *ceux* for amateur politicians, war has developed itself with alarming rapidity into a local war and a European difficulty. Viewed in the former light, the events of the past fortnight have been much what might have been anticipated. The great Germans—to use the popular phrase—have followed up the crossing of the Eider with a promptitude of military action which, considering the tremendous odds in their favour, could have but one issue. The sudden return of the first deprived the Danes of one of their most effectual means of defence, and after gallantly repulsing two partial assaults made respectively by the Austrians and the Prussians on detached portions of the Dannewerke they were compelled to succumb to adverse providence and *les gros bataillons*. On 2nd instant the Prussians, to whom the right wing had been allotted, attacked Missunde, the point at which the Danish line of defence rested on the Schlei, and consequently the key to the entire position. After hard fighting, they fell back with considerable loss, one proportion of officers showing, the effective handling of the Danish rifles. On the following day the Austrians met with a very similar check before Bustorp, a central position on the Dannewerke. The next two days were spent by the invaders in maturing their arrangements, and on the 5th the Prussians, under one of the Royal Princes, crossed the Schlei in fishing boats, thereby taking the Danish position in flank, while the Austrians threatened an advance along their entire line. Under these circumstances, there was but one course open to General de Meza, and that was the safe withdrawal from an untenable position, in the face of an enemy double its strength, of the only array the Danes can place in the field. This he accomplished on the three following days, with no greater disaster than the abandonment of the guns in position in the Dannewerke, the retreat being conducted with great skill and marked by gallantry amounting to real heroism on the part of the Danes. At Oversee, the safety of the whole army was only attained by the conscious and deliberate self immolation of an entire regiment and at Flensburg a hand to hand combat in the streets lost the Austrians more than a thousand men. The news, however, was received at Copenhagen with the wildest grief, which threatened for the moment to pass into blind fury against the authorities. Riots were apprehended, and the popular pressure was so great as to necessitate the recall of General de Meza. According to the latest advices, the Danish army has fully established its retreat to the island of Alsen, and Hill holds the strongly fortified *tete de pont* on the mainland of Schleswig, against which the Allies are about to undertake regular siege operations. It is clear that the Danes had calculated on a much more prolonged defence of the Dannewerke, and the blow is certainly severe, but its only effect on popular feeling in all classes seems to have been that of intensifying the determination for resistance to the utmost. The Rigsraad has been in constant session without even a suggestion of yielding having been ventured, and there is every sign of more and desperate fighting before many days are over.

Important as this series of purely military events has been, the conclusion was too far gone for them to produce any startling impression in England. With regard to the rapidly changing phases of the general political question, more especially as affecting this country, however, the case has been very different. When Parliament met on the 4th, the state of national feeling in the question in England was not a little remarkable. Popular sympathy was, as it still is, almost universally with the Danes, and although the majority of Englishmen probably possessed very indistinct notions as to the technical nature of German pretensions, the sound belief that German aggression was unjustifiable had taken deep root. Denmark, again, had acted throughout the entire affair upon English advice, and the general impression was that, if deserted in her extremity, she would have good reason to charge England with grave breach of political good faith. England, too, had been openly insulted by the blank refusal of the two German powers to accept her guarantee for the revocation of the obnoxious constitution, and every French journal was openly expressing contemptuous satisfaction at the humiliation she had undergone. But, on the other hand, a variety of causes operated to paralyze public feeling, and prevent the expression of a demand for a war which was felt to be at least justifiable. The whole question was still enshrouded in diplomatic mystery, and the natural commercial dislike for war found plenty of material for argument that England's honour was not, after all, involved. A tangible surplus, too, was expected, and the prospect of an increased Income Tax instead of a diminished one had decidedly pacific influences. No great party leaders were known to have taken any decided position, and most of the party organs in the press gave an uncertain sound. The most contradictory rumours were afloat as to the intentions of Government, and the opening of Parliament was looked forward to with intense anxiety and an utter absence of reasonable ground for conjecture as to what would be even the tone of the debates on the address. The Queen's speech referred to the matter in the boldest of paragraphs, and the speeches in both Houses simply reflected the undetermined state of outside opinion without even giving a watchword either to the party of action or the party of non-intervention. The speeches of the opposition leaders were brilliant and bitter; Lord Derby telling Lord Russell that his motto ought to be "meddle and muddle," and drawing an elaborate comparison between his foreign policy and the roaring in the lion's skin of Snug the joiner and Bottom the weaver. Mr. Disraeli adopted much the same strain in the other House, but although one strong tone of resentment of German aggression pervaded their speeches, it was clear from the first that the opposition hesitated to pronounce decisively for war. On the other hand the attitude of Government was simply one of defence against opposition sarcasm. The one outspoken speech of the evening was that of Mr. Goschen, the new member for the city, who seconded the address, and admidst cheering which showed that the rank and file of the lower House were far in advance of their leaders, declared it alike due to the honour and interest of England to go any length in defence of Denmark against spoliation. The result of the debates, however, placed beyond a doubt the definitive abandonment of the passage of the Eider as a *casus belli*. This finally settled, Parliament has manifested a reticence which is interpreted in some quarters as implying indifference, but which in reality only shows its sense of the gravity of the situation. Every eye is fixed on the attitude of the German powers. The national conscience is palpably growing more uneasy every day as the bitter reproaches of the Danes, too trustful in English honour, and the sarcasms of France, and the ill studied insolence of the Germans come more thoroughly home to us. As far as can be ascertained from a carefully worded reply of Lord Russell to a question in the House of Lords, Government seem all but determined to uphold the integrity of Denmark under the British guarantee of 1720, even if they do not make a stand upon the treaty of 1852, and Cabinet Councils are held daily. Both Austria and Prussia still make professions of respect for that treaty, but there are ominous indications, especially on the part of Prussia, of ulterior proceedings. An advance into Jutland, the repudiation of all the obligations of 1852, material compensation for losses already incurred, and acceptance of the doctrine that might is right, are broadly hinted at in some official journals. German administration in Schleswig has been inaugurated by the exclusive establishment of the German language throughout the Duchy. Meanwhile the Diet is in direct antagonism to the two great powers, and the Pretender Augustenberg is still proclaimed by malcontents in Southern Schleswig. The situation seems pregnant with danger to Europe, Italy is in a fever of warlike excitement, France is menacingly silent, and rumours of the massing of French troops on the Rhine only gain increased circulation from half contradictions. The attitude of England is, it cannot be denied, too open to the charge of "selfish isolation," as it has been well termed; but there is a limit to everything, and even our fear of seeming to aid France in seizing the Rhine, our wish, as Lord Stanley is said to have expressed it, for "limited liability in war," and our general pacific interests will scarcely restrain England from vindicating her honour or good faith if any further step is taken by the Germans in their obstinate course of aggression.

Our relations with America have occupied a good deal of attention in Parliament during the past week. The preposterous demand of Mr. Seward for compensation from England for the depredations of the *Alabama* though patently adopted for the manufacture of political capital at home has been put forth with apparent earnestness, and Lord Rusell had to assume a tone of considerable decision in reply. The case of the *Saxon*, in which a British subject was wantonly shot down, when offering no resistance, by an American officer, is about to receive full investigation, and reparation will doubtless be made. The news from America seems to hold out a prospect of important military operations. The South is clearly making desperate efforts to restore its armies, especially in Tennessee, to their former numbers, and has succeeded so far as to necessitate the call by the North for a draft of 500,000 men. Longstreet is once more threatening Knoxville in force, and the Mississippi is again commanded at points by Confederate batteries sufficiently strong to obstruct the navigation. The siege of Charleston remains in its normal condition of an empty demonstration and the army of the Potomac is absolutely quiescent. Both sides evidently look to East Tennessee as the battle-field of the coming campaign.

The first week of the session has been marked by a spirited debate on the Kagosima affair, and, what is very unusual at so early a period, a division. A resolution condemnatory of the bombardment of the town, was moved in a moderate speech by Mr. Buxton, and after a debate, in which the Government were morally overwhelmed, the dislike of the House to even appear to censure an officer at a distance acting under orders from home resulted in a majority against the motion of nearly two to one. Mr. Layard and the Attorney General attempted to justify the bombardment, but the case against them was too strong for either mere audacity of assertion or ingenious special pleading. The real fact seems to be that when the original orders were issued the Government were absolutely ignorant of the existence of any town whatever at Kagosima, and fancied the place to be a mere highly fortified stronghold of Prince Satsuma. Another and more unquestionable instance of official ignorance came to light last week when Sir Charles Wood supported the motion for the continuance of Sir John Lawrence's pension during his tenure of the Viceroyalty by the purely imaginary precedent of Lord Hardinge, who, according to Sir Charles, received a pension for his services in the first Sikh war which was confirmed to him by special Act when appointed Governor General. This is a piece of information which, considering the authority from which it springs, will certainly startle Anglo-Indians with memories, or the habit of reading history. The most important administrative measure as yet before Parliament is Mr. Milner Gibson's proposal for a reform in the conduct of private business. The evils of enormous fees and heavy expenses of all kinds, and the onerous duties entailed upon members by the present system, have become unbearable through the ovewhelming increase of private business of all kinds, especially railways, during the past few years. The most telling feature of his plan is the optional reference, of any railway bill with the consent of all parties concerned to the Chairman of the Committee of ways and means, together with other members of a permanent committee appointed for the purpose. He also proposes a considerable reduction both in house fees and the recognized charges of counsel or agents. The reform is a step in the right direction, though comparatively a small one. Lord Robert Cecil moved an amendment in favour of a far more sweeping change, the establishment of a tribunal altogether external to Parliament, but the House seemed in a cautious mood and adopted the original proposal.

Brighton election took place on Monday, and for the fourth time within the past twelve months. Liberal dissensions resulted in the return of a Tory as the representative of a confessed minority. The candidates were Mr. Moor, a local and respected Tory; Mr. Fawcett, whose infirmity of blindness does not prevent him from being a most desirable representative of sound political economists in Parliament; Mr. Goldsmid who had only the claim of local property; Mr. Dumas whose only *locus standi* was the claim that he was "first in the field;" and Mr. Harper, a "Protestant candidate."

The latter three all refused to withdraw in favour of Mr. Fawcett whose claims were alone worth consideration from the liberal party at large: the election was conducted amidst the most utterly disgraceful rowdyism, and Mr. Moor is now the Tory successor to Mr. Cuningham.

The "great divorce scandal," as it was called, has at last come to a satisfactory close, and Mr. Timothy O'Kane finally disappears from the scene with a well deserved and stinging judicial reproof from Sir James Wilde, echoed heartily by the public. He was even compelled to deliberately retract the last vague imputation of "compromise" with which he hoped to cover his ignominious retreat and to discharge a Parthian arrow at Lord Palmerston, and to admit that the "arrangement" alone concerned persons not parties to the suit.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LIVERPOOL, 17TH FEBRUARY.

WAR has again broken out in Europe. As in 1853 the strong have made extravagant demands upon the weak and have seized a "material guarantee" for the concession of their claims; but it remains to be seen whether, like the Crimean War, the present contest between the Danes and Germans will be restricted to the accomplishment of its ostensible objects, or whether, as many fear, it will widen into a general European conflict. It must be admitted that the materials for such a conflagration are not wanting,—nor eager hands to apply the match at the first opportunity; while the silent and wily master of the Tuileries is biding his time, and waiting for what Providence and German stupidity may throw in his way. Of all the strange aspects of a complicated question none is more striking than that afforded by the position of the two chief aggressors of Denmark: for as Lord Derby puts it "we have Prussia taking up arms in strenuous defence of constitutional rights, and Austria joining in a crusade for oppressed nationalities"—Prussia, whose king has just dismissed his Parliament, apparently his last one, with the intimation that he will levy taxes and carry on the government without their assistance, and Austria whose empire is a patchwork of different nationalities and who holds Venetia by no right but that of conquest and no bond but one of steel.

A plain short statement of the grounds of this miserable quarrel may be useful, for beyond the notion that there was a standing quarrel in the matter of Schleswig and Holstein, and that, like some other questions of German origin, it was utterly incomprehensible or not worth understanding—people in England knew little about it and dismissed the subject with the reflection that perhaps both sides were wrong; for the misfortune is that neither party is so free from blame that one may sympathise entirely with either.

As Duke of Holstein the King of Denmark is a member of and amenable to the German Diet. Previous to the death of the late King the Diet had decreed Federal execution in Holstein, and this, whatever may have been the merits of the dispute itself, the Diet had a clear right to do. To this the Danes quietly submitted and the present King withdrew his troops to the banks of the Eider and avoided a collision. As Duke of Schleswig, however, the King is independent of the Diet—Schleswig being strictly a Danish duchy. But, unfortunately by granting a common constitution for Denmark Proper and Schleswig, the object and tendency of which was to detach Schleswig for ever from Holstein, and incorporate it with Denmark Proper, thereby doubtless consolidating the monarchy, the Danish Government had contravened the treaty of 1852, which, it would appear, guarantees the separate existence of Schleswig. So that Austria and Prussia as members of the German Diet assisted in the occupation of Holstein, but it is in their capacity of great powers that they have seized upon Schleswig.

But it almost requires the assistance of a *Meerschaum and Lagerbeer* to understand the further complications of a not over clear question. It appears that the father of the personage who has just discovered himself to the world as Prince Frederick of Augustenberg, Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenberg, surrendered his dukedom for a large sum of money, and by a formal instrument alienated his possessions from his family for ever. The money having, it may be presumed, been satisfactorily spent, this enterprising family discovered that their papa had no power to sell their inheritance, and a Prince, descendant of one of the oldest families of Europe, connected by blood with many royal personages, and a major in the Prussian army, has the shamelessness to claim a restitution of the Duchies by a trick worthy of a Yankee trader selling wooden nutmegs to Peruvians. Thus the question of *succession* is added to previous difficulties.

It soon became apparent that the German Diet—that is to say the majority consisting of the smaller German States, and who in this matter outvoted the calmer counsels of Prussia and Austria—it soon became apparent that the Diet were inclined to lead the "national movement" in favour of the Prince of Augustenberg; and it is a fact that wherever the German troops have gone the Pretender has been proclaimed by their connivance, while the German press became loud in their demands for the repudiation of the treaty of 1852 and the independence of Schleswig and Holstein. It now became necessary for Prussia and Austria to take matters into their own hands, for it was no secret that behind these schemes were others of wider scope and more dangerous tendency: and it was evidently the policy of these conservative powers to step in, and, while affecting to lead, in reality to control a movement the ulterior results of which might be revolutionary. So, brushing aside the Diet and troops of execution, they rapidly brought up their armies to the Eider, the northern boundary of Holstein.

It is to be lamented that the counsels of England, which had incessantly urged moderation and concession on both sides, were again at this critical moment rejected, and that Prussia and Austria at the head of overpowering forces should have deemed it consistent with their honour to make demands upon Denmark, which, as a constitutional monarch, the King could not at once comply with. They summoned Denmark to revoke the common constitution of November within three days, and in case of refusal threatened instant invasion. It was in vain that Denmark asked for time,—that the King offered to convoke his parliament so that it might annul that which he had no power to revoke: it was in vain that Great Britain proposed a conference and at last guaranteed the ultimate revocation of the obnoxious constitution: the ultimatum was insisted upon and necessarily declined, and the combined armies at once crossed the Eider. It was known that the Danes could not in the long run probably resist the overwhelming numbers of the invaders, but it was also known that the Dannewerke, the ancient Danish work which stretches from the inlet called the Schlei on the east to the Eider on the west, had been strengthened, armed and garrisoned, and here, at the eastern end of it, at Missunde, the first attack was received and gallantly repelled, the Prussians suffering severely, while to the westward the Austrians were also repulsed with loss. Weight and numbers, however, soon turned the scale, the Dannewerke was forced, the whole line becoming then obviously untenable, Missunde was blown up, and to avoid bodily capture the Danish army was withdrawn hastily northwards. The retreat was hurried and pitiable, for most wanton and unnecessary slaughter was caused by the unrelenting pursuit of the Austrians. The bulk of the Danish army has, however, made good its retreat to the Island of Alsen and the fortified lines of Duppeln on the mainland, where it is covered also by the guns of the fleet. The remainder of Schleswig is in the hands of the Allies.

People here now wait anxiously for the next phase of the question. Prussia and Austria having got hold of their material guarantee, what is their next step? They are in a position of peculiar difficulty and one which invariably attends a course of duplicity and unreasoning violence. If, satisfied with their success, and adhering to the treaty of London, they merely exact from Denmark an engagement to fulfil her obligations and respect German rights, all may yet be well. But it is certain that such a course will never satisfy the "national party" whose execrations they have already incurred, and already dim rumours are abroad as to a new confederation of the Rhine on the part of the minor States, while the "Reds" openly anticipate a movement large enough to comprise not only the independence of Schleswig and Holstein, but the restoration of Venetia to Italy.

It is a point of importance to the mercantile classes, how far Great Britain is compromised in these proceedings. We have had, however, the explicit declaration of Government that no aid had been promised to Denmark, and that, so long as the treaty of London which guaranteed the integrity of that monarchy was respected and made the basis of future arrangements, England would not interfere. But the intentions of Prussia and Austria are extremely doubtful, and their position embarrassing.

It may be interesting to compare the resources of the combatants—

It is supposed that

Denmark has available about .... 60,000 men
but should Sweden come to her aid......128,000 would
be added, making in all..................188,000 men,

Of the army of Scandinavia.
Prussia has an army of......................193,000 men
and Austria, about ....475,000 men,
A total of...668,000

shewing fearfully against our friends the Danes. At sea, however, they have rather the advantage—

	Iron plated Ships.	Gunboats.	Other armed vessels.	Total.
Denmark	4	7	7	18
Sweden	4	132	14	150
Prussia	2	13	6	21
Austria	...	22	6	28

Since last mail the French Chambers have been dismissed with reproaches and warnings—like schoolboys sent home with a scolding, and the English Parliament has been opened by commission. That strange, turbulent, yet august assembly has begun its work of questioning and quarrelling, making new laws and patching old ones, and discussing subjects affecting every quarter of the globe from Canada to Japan. The philanthropists are in arms against our proceedings in China and Japan and New Zealand. Southern sympathisers are moving for a recognition of the Confederate States, and a curious correspondence has come to light between Mr. Seward and Earl Russell. That most preposterous of American statesmen seriously insists upon making us responsible for the doings of the *Alabama* and her consorts, and our little man in the Foreign Office suggests with an ill-concealed sneer that instead of swaggering and doing nothing—instead of sitting still and bellowing demands which cannot be complied with—the American Government should put out an expedition for the capture of the "pirate." Admiral Hope has succeeded Admiral Milne in command of the American station. If a man's antecedents are anything to trust to it may be fairly expected that when next the Yankees invade our waters, insult our flag, or fire into our men-of-war, the rejoinder they shall receive may be one more prompt practical and English than a written remonstrance and a diplomatic correspondence.

Meanwhile the Confederates have resumed activity, and General Longstreet after defeating the Federals has advanced in force upon Knoxville. You may safely discredit all current rumours about disaffection in the armies of the South. The "discouragement and demoralization in the rebel ranks" dodge has been tried too often to be successful now, and trustworthy advices from the South assure us that the Confederates are stronger, more resolute, and more sanguine than ever. It is necessary to con even a seeming "Southern journal" with great suspicion, for the Yankees have type set up in exact counterpart of several of the Confederate prints, copying advertisements and all; and having inserted leaders and "correspondence" of a suitable nature send samples of such "proof positive" to Europe. And so the war drags on, and, whatever exceptional and fleeting evidence to the contrary may appear, it will drag on for years and the inevitable day when the fictitious prosperity of the North shall collapse may yet be a long way off. Mr. Lincoln however has hit upon a more permanent form of subjugation than the conquest of a standing army could give, and already the celebrated Sea Islands are colonised by armed settlers from the North.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives imposing a tax on cotton of 2 cents per lb.

Latest from America:

New York, Feb. 6.—Money easy; gold 58¼ Exchange on London 173: Stocks excited and at higher prices.

War news unimportant.

Rumoured attack on Mobile.

"Lincoln has called out an additional levy of 200,000 men.

The Bank-rate has been reduced and now stands at 7 per cent, a figure in the opinion of many still too high, while according to some authorities the dearer price will soon have again to be resorted to. There can be no doubt, however, that the recent reduction was judicious, for the high rate had attracted to the country bullion more than sufficient for present wants, and confidence had been further strengthened by the improved accounts from India, of a favourable turn in the Exchange, and a partial abatement of the dangerous inconvenience arising from the defective arrangements at your Mint. Nor is it so clear, despite the opinion of some high authorities, whose voice is deemed by many oracular on the point, that a resumption of a high rate of discount is either so necessary or so near. It is true that, at present prices for cotton, the imports of that staple will continue from all parts of the world, and that unfortunately the necessity will still be upon us to pay for them in bullion as a balance of limited exports, but it must be borne in mind that the imports in the early part of the year will be smaller considerably than those in the latter part, and that the *balance* at all events of the cotton payments will not be made until towards the close of the year. It is therefore not unreasonable to expect a still further reduction of the Bank rate, and it is probable enough that we shall see it at 6 or even 5 per cent. before we again see it at 8. The position of the Bank of France, too, has considerably improved, and her stock of bullion is now seven millions against liabilities forty-one millions, while in January the relative figures were six millions to forty-two. The rates of discount in St. Petersburg, Frankfort, and Vienna have also been reduced.

Bank stock 237 to 239. India stock 215 to 219. India five per cent. 103½ to 104¼ Rupee Paper 103 to 105,110 to 112. India Bonds 3 dis. to par.

Gold at sea for England from Australia £242,000.

The prospectus of the Credit Foncier of Mauritius has just been issued. The proposed capital is £500,000 in shares of £50 each, and the scheme has been brought out under auspices which promise well for its success.

Now that the Russian telegraph system has been so far perfected that St. Petersburg and China can exchange messages in an hour, the Western route to China as suggested by Captain Sprye is again attracting attention, and the desirability of opening the communication between Burmah and the Empire will probably soon be forced upon the notice of Government.

The dividend of the Agra and United Service Bank for the half-year ending 31st Dec. has been declared at £10 per cent. with a bonus of £4 per share, and the reserve fund has been raised to £225,000.

Manchester Trade.—The markets for manufactures have been rather better during the fortnight, and the Indian telegrams received on the 16th instant have revived the buying for the East. Cheaper money has also assisted in giving a tone to markets, but the uncertainty connected with Continental affairs embarrasses the calculations of manufacturers who are working for the most part solely to order. Exports to Bombay continue to go forward without stint, and it is worthy of remark that for the month of January this year the quantity of plain cottons shipped amounts to about 12 millions yards, or three times the quantity for the corresponding month of 1863, while of coloured and printed cottons there are about 5½ millions or nine times the quantity, and of twist 1 million or three times the quantity, for that month. Quotations are about the same as those by last mail.

Cotton.—Quotations are nearly the same as those by last steamer, or, if altered, but a shade lower, after several fluctuations during the fortnight. Stock 235,000 bales. The bulk of present holdings is very inferior, and Surat of really good quality is so scarce that spinners have been forced to seek substitutes in other kinds. It is to be hoped that the *average* of the new crop may be better than that of our receipts last year, and that shippers may have learnt from some severe lessons the folly of mixing their parcels; for from it ever being the case that a few bad bales are pushed off at *high* rates, it almost invariably happens that the value of a lot may be taken to be the price per lb. of the *lowest* bale in it. There seems no prospect of our supply being increased from America although the Federals boast of holding so many points in the South: and accounts from Alexandria lead to the belief that the amount of cotton to come forward from the interior has been much over-estimated. Within the last few days the trade have bought more freely, but the demand has been as freely met and prices have been kept in check. The business for arrival has been limited, but at one time there was a run upon Chinas at 18¾d to 19d. for November and December sailing. December Dhollera has been done at 21½d. Fair Dhollera on the spot is worth 23d.; mid. fair 20½d.

Wool.—The public sales of East India closed on the 3rd instant. 15,760 bales were offered and nearly all sold at prices on an average ½d. to 1d. lower than those of the last series. Fine time bed whites and yellows were fully 1d. per lb. lower, but the prices of last series with which they compare were extremely high; inferior yellows and grays were also ¾d. to 1d. lower, but good middling whites were about ½d. dearer and carding wools went off well. About 250 bales Persians were sold at rates fully ½d. under those of October.

The stock afloat is about 4,500 bales less than at this time last year.

The trade is in a very healthy state, and consumption is extending, though, as in other things, Continental politics interfere; manufacturers it is believed are very lightly stocked.

Seeds.—Linseed offered at auction yesterday was nearly all withdrawn at 60s. for Bombay and the market to-day closes very quietly. Rapeseed is also very dull; yellow Guzerat is worth 57s. to 59s. 6d.

Metals have drooped during the fortnight and the market is very flat. The production of pig iron has lately increased in an extraordinary degree, the outturn for 1863 having been 1,988,000 tons in Great Britain. The cash price of Scotch pigs is now 60s. 3d. sellers, 60s 1½d buyers, Manufactured iron is comparatively steady and the demand for railway and ship building purposes continues to be very large indeed. Copper is depressed and second-hand parcels are plentiful, the prices asked being considerably under the circular rates.

A good deal of speculative buying has been going on in spelter in the expectation that under present circumstances the supply of Silesian would have been interrupted, but so far no advance to speak of has been made.

In lead there is nothing new and tinplates are very firm, a good business in them being done.

The general depression which characterises our metal markets may be expected to continue for a month or six weeks longer, but experience proves that activity will be resumed with spring.

Freights.—The Bombay berth is but scantily supplied, but at the moment neither goods nor weight is plentiful, so that rates are not enhanced. Fine goods can be shipped 20 per ton measurement and iron 30 per ton weight.

BOMBAY.

A SALUTE of 15 guns was fired yesterday from the Saluting Batteries on the occasion of His Highness the Commander-in-Chief leaving Bombay.

WE are glad to hear that Government has sanctioned an increase of pay to all the Europeans connected with the pilot department.

THE Railway Time Table will be altered from the 23rd instant, as the trains from that day will run direct from Bombay to Poona through the Bhore Ghaut.

CAPTAIN P. HODGSON, 22nd Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

WE hear that Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, one of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, intends shortly to proceed to England.

The services of Assistant Apothecary Ahmed Khan are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the Service.

RICHARD BERTIE, who was charged on Monday last with stealing a revolver and case from the Sailors' Home, has been committed for trial at the ensuing sessions.

MR. H. E. LEEKE has been absent from his duties at the Police Court for the last two days. We regret to hear that he is seriously ill, but hope that the Benchh will not for long be deprived of his presence.

WE understand that Mr. S. D. Birch, Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, intends shortly to retire from the Civil Service. In all probability Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Civil Paymaster of Madras, will succeed him.

THE *Octavia*, the first of the three vessels employed to bring coolies from China, arrived in harbour on Tuesday. She has brought 336 Chinese carpenters, stone cutters, smiths, &c. They are to be employed at the Elphinstone Company's works at Warree Bunder. There were twenty-five deaths during the voyage.

IT is stated that Government contemplate abolishing the appointment of Superintendents of Revenue Survey, and that Major Anderson and Major Francis who held these appointments for so long a time will be styled "Commissioners of Revenue Survey" in the Southern and Northern Divisions, respectively.

MR. SPENS, the Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, has left that station to join his appointment as acting Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad. It is believed that Mr. Pritchard, Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, will succeed him.

BABU KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, the Honorary Secretary of the Brahmo Somaj at Calcutta, now on a visit to Bombay, has kindly consented to deliver in the Town Hall, a lecture in English, "On the rise and progress of the Brahmo Somaj and the duties of the educated Natives of India in the present transition state of Hindu Society," this evening at 5 P. M. precisely. The lecture is open to the public.

THE daily appearance in the Police Office of men charged with having for sale the carcasses of animals unfit for food should call for a stronger punishmen than the infliction of a fine of Rs. 3 which appears to be the average amount imposed. With the present weather a little more severity should be meted out to those guilty of the above offence.

A LAD in the employ of Dr. Hewlett was brought up yesterday charged with an attempt at cutting his throat. It appeared that the boy had a quarrel with his father (also in the Doctor's employ,) and, to frighten the old man, had fetched one of his master's razors and inflicted a slight wound on his throat; he was exceedingly penitential before the Magistrate, and His Worship, upon receiving a promise that nothing of the kind should occur again, dismissed him with a caution.

WHEN will the pilots exercise a little more sense and judgment in bringing the mail steamers into harbour? The *Singapore* was anchored yesterday morning further out than ever. The bunder boats are any thing but "clippers"; fortunately it was slack water yesterday when they went off, or great delay would have resulted. The anathemas of the boatwallahs against Mr. Pilot Sahibs are something too this terrible to repeat.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade:—

Coronation March...	William of Prussia	Meyerbeer.
Overture	Preciosa	Weber.
Selection	Robert L. Diable	Meyerbeer.
Waltz	Die Elfin Reigen	Gung'l.
Reminiscences of Ireland	....	Moore.
Quadrille	St. Patrick	Laurent.
Galop	Harum Scarum	Cassidy.

THE following passengers proceed to-day to Kurrachee per British India steamer *Governor Higginson*:—

Mr. Beville, Lieut. and Mrs. Ostrehan, Lieut. Harrison, Lieut. Bainbridge, Lieut. Tyndall, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. McCoombie and infant, Captain and Mrs. Berthon, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Denso, Mr. Wilkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, A lady and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Dawes and 2 children, and 120 deck.

THE SURAT HARBOUR.—It affords us great pleasure to announce that Sir Bartle Frere has directed his attention towards the improvement of our much neglected harbour. Mr. W. Sowerby, C. E., has been specially appointed by His Excellency to make enquiries into the present state of the Taptee and submit a private report upon the subject. That gentleman accordingly arrived here a few days ago and left this yesterday after personally examining the river wherever it is filled up and obtaining every possible information. We have authentically learnt with great pleasure that the views of Mr. Sowerby agree with ours, and that the improvement of the river can be easily effected with no great outlay.—*Surat Friend.*

MR. BAYLEY, one of the Managing Directors of the P. and O. Co. who has recently arrived in Bombay, invited the heads of departments, officers, pursers, &c. of the service, to a sumptuous tiffin on Tuesday last, at the Company's new works, Mazagon. The entertainment went off to the entire satisfaction of every one, and, in fact, partook more of the character of a dinner than a tiffin. Mr. Bayley, in a neat and appropriate speech, spoke in very high terms of the efficient manner in which he found matters carried on here; expressed himself much gratified with the work that had been accomplished with reference to the new dockyard, and in other directions; paid a well merited compliment to the officers and *employes* generally; hoped that if any little grievances had ever existed they were now in a fair way of removal; and sat down amid enthusiastic cheering. Captain Black replied in a capital speech—straightforward and full of good sense. Several other speeches followed, after which harmony was the order of the day, and, as the service is celebrated for its musical geniuses, a great treat was experienced in that direction. Mazagon rang again with the choruses, and the way in which one of the gentlemen astonished the natives by singing "Away we Went with the Wind Right Aft," was a caution. The tables were literally covered with the good things of this life, and every thing of the best procurable. There was no lack of Simkin, nor was there of hilarity, although the utmost propriety was observed throughout.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF FEBRUARY 18.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore*, Capt. Collett, with the Overland Mail of the 10th and 18th of Feb. arrived in harbour at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Suez on the 1st at 4 P. M., and Aden on the 8th at 10-45 A. M.

Some delay was occasioned on the Mediterranean side by the Marseilles boat having to put into Toulon for three days on account of a heavy gale of wind.

It will be observed that His Highness, Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, is amongst the passengers:

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Lieut. and Mrs. Forbes; Dr. W. A. Davidson; Miss Dudgeon; Staff Assistant Surgeon Murphy; Staff Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. Haward; Miss Brown; Mrs. Green; Mr. and Mrs. Hutton; Mr. C. S. Cahell; Ensign E. Lugard; Mr. R. Balcrishna; Mr. G. Swindell; Mr. Bradbrow; Mr. A. Gibson; Mrs. Gibson, infant and child; Mrs. Nue; Serjeant Major Moreton; Paymaster Serjeant Bennett; Orderly Room Clerk Taylor; Quarter Master Wooden; Mr. Barnes; Mr. R. Baumbach; Mr. Sampson; Senor J. M. de Costa; Mrs. DeCosta, infant and two children; Mr. Sparkes; Mr. Gibbs; and Mr. A. Cornford.

From Gibraltar.—Mr. and Mrs. Piries.

From Marseilles.—Rev. C. Polehampton; Mr. H. Muebler; Mr. Plate; Mr. J. A. Wyllie; Mr. H. Morris; Captain and Mrs. Roberts, and infant; Mr. J. Everett; Mr. W. Jeafferson; Mr. L. Miller; Mr. E. D. Estelle; Major Champion; H. H. Maharajah Duleep Singh accompanied by Mr. J. E. Thornton; Mr. Walder; and Mr. C. Lamb.

From Suez.—Mr. Engel; Mr. and Mrs. Cajee; Mr. and Mrs. Feldman, and two infants; Captain Baillie and Dr. Serjeant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Liddell's motion on our policy in China is set down for the 1st of March; Colonel Sykes' motion on the sack of Soochow for the 4th of March; and Mr. Fortescue's motion on the Crawley Court martial for the 15th of March.

The position of the Danes and Germans in Schleswig remains unchanged. The Danes occupy the Island of Alsen and the fort of Duppel, which latter place has been attacked by the allies. The Prussians are preparing to attack the island. Protests have been made to the Federal Diet against the occupation of Holstein by Austrian and Prussian troops, and a German conference has been convened to form a league to prevent Schleswig being restored to Germany. The Danes are resolved to persevere in their resistance.

The Confederates are obtaining some successes in America. Longstreet has advanced upon Knoxville; General Forrest has defeated the Federals at Lagrange; on the Mississippi the Confederates have captured an island, blockaded certain points on the river, and compelled the Federals to evacuate Corinth and Fort Pillow; and they have taken Scotsville in Kentucky. A new State constitution is to be settled for Louisiana. A protest against a monarchy in Mexico has been introduced into the Federal Congress.

The Prussian field marshal has appointed a civil commissioner for Schleswig, proclaimed the suspension of the King of Denmark's authority, prohibited political demonstrations, and decreed the use of the German language in all branches of the administration.

A discussion without a result has taken place in the House of Lords upon English interference in China, Earl Grey condemning, and the Duke of Somerset defending, the policy of Ministers.

Government has paid all the expenses of Colonel Crawley, except those of his legal advisers.

A severe engagement has taken place between the Poles and Russians in the Government of Lublin. Typhus fever has broken out amongst the Russians in Cracow.

The Emperor of Austria has closed the Reichsrath with a speech in which he declares the mission of Austria to be the establishment of peace in Europe.

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Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in a recent case, expressed his opinion that the sooner the present mode of examining witnesses in courts-martial was abolish the better.

Mr. T. W. Fleming, Conservative, has been elected for Winchester, and Mr. Moor, Conservative, for Brighton.

Mr. Ker Seymer has retired from the representation of Dorset. Mr. Floyer, Conservative, is a candidate.

A rumour of an armistice between Denmark and Germany has been contradicted.

A motion has been carried in Parliament for a Joint Committee of both Houses to take into consideration the railway projects for London.

Mr. Ferrand has given notice of a motion censuring the policy of the Government in the East.

A meeting against intervention in the Dano-German question has been held in Manchester.

Discussions have taken place in both Houses of Parliament respecting the cases of English vessels attacked by Federal cruisers.

It is stated that Mazzini is to be nominally arraigned in Paris for complicity in the alleged plot against the Emperor.

A banquet has been held in Paris to celebrate the progress of the Suez Canal.

The bands of Juarez have been again defeated in Mexico. General Bazaine considers the pacification of the country complete.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Lieut.-Colonel Charles Norgate, Retired List, Bengal Army—Edward Muston, Esq., Surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army—Andrew Ross, Esq., Surgeon, Retired List, Bengal Army—Capt. J. G. Willim, Retired List, Bengal Army—Colonel James Stewart, Retired List, Madras Army—Colonel J. M. Ley, Retired List, Madras Army—Lieut.-Colonel James Forbes, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: General William Douglas, R. E.—Major-General Portlock, R.E.—Admiral W. B. Mends—Mr. William Hunt—Dean Newman, D.D.—Rear-Admiral Cory—Lady Luisa Stuart—The Hon. P.S. Pierrepont—Mr. William Dyce, R.A.—The Baroness Ruthven.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There is no material change in the position of affairs in Schleswig. The Danes have made up their minds to fight as long as there is anything to fight for, or as long as they can maintain an inch of ground in the disputed territory. The whole country is of one accord on that point, both people and government. The speech of the Danish Premier to the Upper House of the Rigsdag, and the address of the Rigsdag to the army, breathe a spirit of defiance which if mere resolution could do the work of arms, would make a bitter business of this invasion. But, except at sea, where they can seriously inconvenience German commerce, the Danes are powerless against their formidable opponets.

The seat of the war is now limited to the Island of Alsen, and the fort of Düppel on the mainland. It is said that the island is capable of a protracted defence, an assertion which the Prussians are making preparations to bring to the test of experiment. They have already attacked Düppel and have met with an obstinate resistance. In these attacks both the Prussians and Austrians suffered considerable loss, and numbers of wounded were conveyed from the scene of action into Schleswig. Not satisfied with repelling the assaults of the besiegers, the Danes have made some gallant sallies from their entrenchments, and inflicted heavy damage on the Prussians. But these instances of valour and indomitable determination cannot very long avert the inevitable result. Vigorous arrangements are in progress for a grand assault on the entrenchments, in aid of which heavy artillery is being transported to the spot; Austrian reinforcements are already under orders; and Prussia is getting her gunboats ready to operate against the Danish fleet. It will not be possible for Denmark, single-handed to sustain much longer this ludicrously unequal contest.

On the side of Germany new complications and diffculties are growing up. Protests have been laid before the Diet against the proceedings of Prussia and Austria in reference to the occupation of Holstein. It is alleged that the great Powers committed acts of opposition to the authority of the Diet by sending in troops to occupy towns which were already occupied by Federal troops. But this is the smallest coil in the imbroglio. The four German kingdoms, Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg, and some of the minor States, such as Baden, Saxe Weimar, and Hesse Darmstadt, have convened a conference, which is to meet to-day, Feb. 18, at Wurzburg, whose avowed object is the formation of a league to prevent the two great Powers from entering into any compromise for handing back Schleswig to Denmark. This movement shows that the sincerity of Prussia and Austria is suspected by the other Powers, so that before we come to the end of the chapter of intrigues we may look for some strange disclosures. The supposition at present is that Austria and Prussia have actually matured a plan for carrying into effect the very design of which they are suspected, and that it is their intention to restore Schleswig to Denmark under a union which shall be merely personal, and which shall recognise the eventual claims of the Augustenburgs, in the event of a lapse in the existing dynasty.

However this may be, it is certain that the course now taking in Schleswig does not coincide with such a design, so far as appearances go, and that if the great German Powers really entertain the project of restoring Schleswig to Denmark, they are taking a very odd way to bring it about. Field Marshal von Wrangel has issued a proclamation in Schleswig suspending the authority of the King of Denmark, and appointing a Civil Commissioner to administer the government. He has gone a step still farther towards destroying the Danish element by prohibiting all political demonstrations on that side, and decreeing that henceforth the German language is to be used in all courts of law and all the administrative departments. This does not look very like as if the invaders were seizing the country for the pleasure of restoring it again; and it is perfectly evident that the Danes do not give them credit for any such enigmatical magnificence. There was some talk of an armistice, which would be an extremely probable middle term between hostility and re-union; but the Danes are at considerable pains to make the world understand through the medium of the accredited official journal at Copenhagen that no armistice involving the evacuation of the mainland will ever be accepted by the Danish government.

In this state of things, the English Ministers consider that they acquit themselves of all obligations by keeping open their negotiations for peace with Prussia and Austria, taking the treaty as the basis of all discussions. In these negotiations the treaty is still recognised by the German Powers, so that the expectation which has never been relinquished by the English Government of bringing the quarrel to a happy issue at last, seems not so Utopian as most people thought it was a few weeks ago.

The American war shows some symptoms of revival. After much prostration and inaction on both sides, all of a sudden we hear of energetic movements in Tennessee, of unexpected developments in Western Virginia and Kentucky, of victories on the Mississippi, and of the resumption of the siege of Charleston. Throughout these operations of which are indications of achievements to come rather than accomplished deeds, the Confederates have been almost everywhere in the ascendant. All the divisions of their scattered army seem to have been making a simultaneous aggressive movement, bearing very much the appearance of a premeditated plan: and in nearly every instance attended with success. General Longstreet is reported first to have driven the Federals into Knoxville, taking possession at the same time of the valley of the French Broad River, from whence he could draw ample supplies for his army. According to subsequent reports he attacked Knoxville with a brilliant result, the particulars of which are not yet announced. In another direction the Federals are stated to have abandoned Tazewell, and retreated towards Cumberland Gap. On the Mississippi the Confederates have seized an island, and taken possession of Corinth and Fort Pillow. In Western Virginia they occupied Petersburg, captured a heavy supply train, and took Burlington, afterwards suffering a slight reverse. At Newbern, in North Carolina, they drove in the Federal outposts, but pressing onwards, were ultimately obliged to retire; and on the James' River they captured an expedition sent out by General Butler. The sum of these victories may not be very considerable; but they exhibit the invincible pluck of the South, and let us understand how little chance there is of a speedy termination of hostilities.

The Federals, large as their resources are, seem to be more hardly driven for soldiers than their antagonists. President Lincoln has ordered a draft of 500,000 men to serve for three years, or during the continuance of the war. This draft is to be made on the 10th of March, in anticipation of the spring campaign; but the Confederates are in advance of the new levy, and will, in all probability, be at the gates of Washington before the raw recruits shall be ready for the field.

The sitting of Parliament is getting through its buisness more tranquilly than anybody expected. There is plenty to be done, and both Houses are working zealously; but the Opposition has not yet found a vulnerable point in the policy of Ministers, and Government is having its own way successfully, although not without a little skirmishing every night. The Danish question and the seizure by American cruisers of English vessels have, as yet, furnished the principal topics of discussion. On both these matters Ministers have evinced an earnest desire to keep out of broils, and at the same time to do everything that was necessary to preserve intact the honour of the country. So far as the affairs of Schleswig are concerned, it is generally felt that the course taken by Ministers was the right one; and that in the long run we shall vindicate our engagements without going to war about them. The differences with America respecting attacks made upon English ships are not matters for Parliamentary interference. They are safest in the hands of the responsible Ministers of the Crown; and, notwithstanding that papers have been moved for in the Lords and Commons, we imagine we shall hear no more in Parliament touching disputes which may be referred with great propriety to the courts of law.

India has even already taken up a full share of legislative consideration. The foundations of many questions and discussions to come have been laid in the Report of the commission appointed to inquire into the alleged grievances of the Indian Army, which was placed upon the table a few nights ago. We drew attention to this important document in our last number, and refer this week to our Supplement for a more complete view of its contents. As we speak of it at some length in a subsequent column we need not further allude to it here. Other Indian, or Eastern topics are down amongst the notices which will be brought before the House of Commons within the next two or three weeks. The first of these is Mr. Liddell's motion upon our position and policy in China, postponed to the 1st of March. This is intended to be a comprehensive motion, and will doubtless exhaust all the topics of controversy relating not only to Captain Osborn's expedition, but to our relations with China generally. We do not anticipate, however, that it will lead to any practical consequences. Having given everybody an opportunity of contributing something towards the "ventilation" of the great Chinese puzzle, it will, in all likelihood, leave matters exactly as it found them. Colonel Sykes and Mr. Fortescue are pledged to bring forward the sack of Soochow and the Crawley court-martial. Both subjects, we suspect, will turn out unprofitable speculations. Explanations, whether they are quite satisfactory or not, are usually accepted in the House of Commons, and we take it for granted that Colonel Sykes will not be more exigeant in this particular than members of Parliament in general. As to the court-martial, what can come of a motion? It will be an exhaustive process, possibly forcing into publicity some unpleasant truths, and therefore a very salutary proceeding, but it will end where it began. Government have paid the whole of Colonel Crawley's expenses, except the single item of his law advisers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Lord Derby [Feb. 11], after referring to the delay that had occurred in following up the seizure of the steam rams at Liverpool by any legal proceedings with extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Adams with Mr. Seward, in which the change in the policy of the British Government as to the construction of such vessels was represented as a concession to pressure or something like menace. The whole of this correspondence had been published in America, and laid before Congress, including the despatch which Earl Russell stated had never been communicated to him by Mr. Adams. Why, therefore, was not the English version of the correspondence laid before Parliament? Its production could not affect any questions pending in the English courts of law. They only had to decide whether an English statute had been violated by the parties who constructed the vessels that had been seized. He could not see what injustice or inconvenience could be done by the production of the whole correspondence. For the sake of the Government itself, he thought no time should be lost in publishing an authentic English version of what had already been given to the world. He also asked what remonstrances her Majesty's Government had made against the threats of the government of the United States to pursue unarmed-vessels attempting to break the blockade into British ports.

Earl Russell, having described the course the Government had taken with regard to the steam rams, and the great difficulty of obtaining legal proof of their destination or ownership, objected to the production of the correspondence referred to by Lord Derby. The law officers of the Crown had declared that the case of the Government would be prejudiced by the publication of the papers. It would be an injustice to the legal advisers of the Government if the case came before the courts of law, after having been previously debated by the assistance of these papers in Parliament. As to the other questions, the cases referred to him arising out of the American blockade were under consideration, and it would be for the law officers of the Crown to say whether the decisions of the American Prize Courts were according to international law. He believed they would have no reason to distrust the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Federation.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Lord Campbell [Feb. 15] called the attention of the House to the treaties and conventions in which the possession of Schleswig had been guaranteed to Denmark by Great Britain. Besides the treaty of 1852, there were three of these conventions made in 1715, 1720, and 1726. He referred also to the treaty of 1848, and contended that as these guarantees had never been forfeited by any act of wrong done by the government of Denmark they were still binding on this country.

Earl Russell did not wish to continue a discussion on this subject when there was no question immediately before the House. The most recent declarations of Prussia and Austria proved that those Powers did not contemplate a dismemberment of Denmark. He declined to express a positive opinion as to the guarantees, and thought every means should be used to obtain a pacific settlement of the disputes, rather than resort to anything in the nature of a threat.

Their lordships then adjourned.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Lord Carnarvon [Feb. 16] moved for a return of claims by British subjects upon the United States' government since the secession of the Southern States. He also asked for further information as to claims made by the United States' government on the Goverment of Great Britain for damages to American ships by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers. He repeated the details of several cases in which English vessels had been captured, especially that of the Saxon, and the circumstances, under which the chief mate of that ship was killed by the Federal lieutenant in command of the party by which she was boarded. If the incident had been correctly described, a most barbarous murder had been committed. He read passages from the correpondence of Mr. Adams referring to the capture by the Alabama, and censured an admission made by Earl Russell that he should be ready to enter into a calm consideration of the facts and principles involved in similar cases. The Federal government, Lord Carnarvon contended, would take only one veiw of these captures. He calculated the amount of claims likely to be made on the English Government under this head at £2,500,000. Unfortunately, the Federal government had so lent itself to the cry for compensation by England that even if disposed, it would hardly be able to resist the feeling it had excited. To hold out vain and visionary hopes in reference to this question was useless, and he impressed on the noble lord the necessity of settling it as soon as possible.

Earl Russell saw no advantage in producing the voluminous papers relating to the many cases of captures of ships running the Federal blockade. As to the claims for damages done by the Alabama, her Majesty's Government had from the beginning contended, and did still contend, that it was in no way responsible for the alleged losses. He had held out no hope that the English Government would change its opinion, but he had trusted that the Federal government would, on further consideration of the case, modify its views. He repeated what he had been censured for admitting—that the fitting out of the Alabama was a reproach to the English law, but he trusted the Foreign Enlistment Act would yet be found sufficient for the object it was meant to attain.

Lord Carnarvon did not press the whole return he had moved for, but asked for the papers connected with the most important of the English cases—that of the Saxon.

After a short conversation the return thus amended was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE HILL TRIBES IN INDIA.

Mr. Smollett [Feb. 11] asked the Secretary of State for India whether full information had been afforded by the Government of India in reference to the military operations recently carried on against the hill tribes on the Punjab frontier, and explanations given of the objects sought to be gained by the force in that quarter placed under the command of Sir Neville Chamberlain; also whether the war was commenced with the authority and approval of her Majesty's Government: if so, whether peace had been restored upon a satisfactory basis, or whether further measures of coercion were contemplated at a more seasonable opportunity.

Sir C. Wood said he observed on the paper that day a notice for the production of papers on the subject, and he should have no objection to have those papers laid on the table. He quite concurred with his hon. friend in thinking the subject of the utmost importance, and he might perhaps be allowed to make a brief statement with respect to it. Those who were acquainted with India were aware that several years ago a Mahomedan adventurer named Syd Ahmed raised an insurrection against Runjeet Singh, and that after some severe fighting he was killed and his followers dispersed. Those who remained took refuge in the hill districts among the Eusufzaie tribes, and became a source of perpetual trouble not only to Runjeet Singh but to the English Government. They established themselves in a fortress called Sittana, whence they made expeditions into our territory, and continued to rob, plunder, and burn villages, and to be a source of the greatest trouble to us for many years. They were reinforced at the time of the mutiny by deserters from the Sepoy regiments. In 1858 it was found necessary to destroy their stronghold, and an expedition for the purpose was sent under Sir S. Cotton. They were expelled from the place, and the tribes among whom they located themselves entered into an engagement not to permit them to resettle there. That engagement had been for a certain time respected, but in 1861 those proceedings recommenced and we remonstrated with the tribes against permitting these people to renew their incursions on our territory, but our remonstrances failed the tribes stating that they had no power to prevent them passing through their territory. In 1862 the governor of the Punjab applied to the Indian Government to send an expedition against their new stronghold to prevent them from plundering our possessions. Unfortunately, it happened that in order to get to that stronghold our troops had to pass through a district occupied by a powerful tribe, called the Buynerees, who believed it was intended to attack them. Under that impression they made a series of sudden and well sustained attacks on the positions occupied by our troops, and a number of men were unfortunately lost on both sides. Major James, commissioner at Peshawur, who had been absent on leave in this country, arrived there at the time, and having presuaded these tribes that we had no intention of attacking them they agreed to join us, and sent a body of their own men to attack the stronghold against which we had sent the expedition and, finding it deserted, destroyed it in the presence of our officers. The whole affair, therefore, in reality arose out of an attack made by those tribes under a misapprehension as to the views which we entertained, and he trusted no further operations of any kind would be found to be necessary. The gallantry of our troops and the skill of our Officers, he might add, had been displayed to great advantage throughout these transactions.

Lord Hotham [Feb. 15] asked the Under-Secretary for War from what fund the expenses of the court-martial at Aldershott were to be paid; whether the House would be asked to grant money for that purpose; and, if so, when such grant would be proposed.

The Marquis of Hartington said it would not be necessary to lay on the table of the House any supplementary estimate for the purpose of defraying the expenses connected with Colonel Crawley's trial; they would not be paid out of any particular vote, but would be spread over several of the votes taken last year. For instance, the pay and allowances of the witnesses would be chargeable to vote 1; their travelling expenses and provisions to vote 2 (the commissariat); the lodging allowances would come out of vote 4, and only the special expenses included by the judge advocate-general, and immediately connected with the trial itself, would be raised out of vote 6, the vote for the administration of martial law. If any addition to the estimated expenses should take place, it would have to be treated like excess arising from any other cause. There would be no objection, however, on the part of the Government to the return which had been asked for, showing the total expenses incurred upon the trial of Colonel Crawley.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Sir H. V erney [Feb. 11] asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the papers on the subject of Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which were to be laid upon the table, would contain the report of Vice-Consul Rainalt, referred to by Earl Russell in his despatch to Mr. Paget in June, 1861; also the memorandum on the affairs of Schleswig and Holstein, drawn up in 1855 or 1856; by Mr. Ward, her Majesty's Chargé d' Affaires in Hamburg; and also the terms in which the guarantee of the British Government was offered to Austria and Prussia that the Danish Risgraad would repeal the constitution of last November, which incorporated Schleswig with the kingdom of Denmark.

Mr. Layard said that the report of Mr. Vice-Consul Rainalt and the memorandum of Mr. Ward were strictly confidential documents, and therefore in the present state of things it would be unadvisable to produce them, nor could any good result from their production. The British Government had given no guarantee that the Rigsraad would repeal the constitution, but he presumed that the hon. baronet intended to refer to the protocol which had been mentioned in that and the other House of Parliament. That protocol would be laid upon the table with the other papers.

Sir H. Verney asked whether her Majesty's Government did not give a guarantee that the Danish Rigsraad would repeal the constitution incorporating Schleswig with the kingdom of Denmark.

Mr. Layard said that her Majesty's Government could of course give no guarantee that the Rigsraad, which was a constitutional assembly, would revoke the constitution; that, of course, would remain for the Rigsraad to decide. What that Government proposed was that a protocol should be signed in London between the Powers who were parties to the treaty of 1852, by which the Danish government should undertake to call together the Rigsraad for the purpose of submitting to them a proposal for the withdrawal of the constitution.

The other business on the papers being disposed of, the House adjourned.

Lord Palmerston [Feb. 12], in reply to a question from Mr. Peacocke as to this statement respecting Denmark and Austria and Prussia, said he adhered entirely to the statement he had made with respect to the proposed protocol. What they proposed was that there should be a protocol signed in London, in which Denmark should give a diplomatic engagement to Austria and Prusssia to revoke the constitution as soon as the Rigsraad should be assembled, and they proposed that England, France, Russia, and Sweden should be witness to that engagement, and that Austria and Prussia should accept that diplomatic security in lieu of the territorial security they desired to obtain. Her Majesty's Government gave no guarantee and proposed none, other than being witnesses to an engagement, but Prussia and Austria being desirous of military renown, and thinking it might be attained by attacking the strong State of Denmark declined that proposal.

Lord Robert Cecil asked whether the statement which appeared in a newspaper of that day, to the effect that England, France, Russia, and Sweden had proposed that there should be an armistice between the Germans and the Danes was authentic.

Lord Palmerston replied in the affirmative The suggestion had been made as stated, but the result was not yet known.

FEDERAL CAPTUREE AT SEA.

On the order of the day for going into committee of supply [Feb 12],

Mr. Seymour Fitsgerald called attention to the circumstances attending the capture of a Confederate vessel and three British vessels by Federal cruisers. The first case he referred to was the Margaret and Jessic, a Confederats vessel. This vessel, he stated, was pursued by a Federal cruiser into British waters and sunk within 300 yards of land. The next case was that of the Springbok, which had been adjudicated upon by the American prize court and in the judgment pronounced the court laid down some principles which appeared to him of a dangerous character, and he asked what course Government had taken in reference to that decision. The next case was the British ship Science, captured at Matamoras. She had landed her cargo, which was in the custom-house at Matamoras, and she was taking in a cargo of cotton and hides, when she was seized and taken to New Orleans, and there she awaited condemnation by the Prize Court. The next case was that of the Saxon, a British vessel. She was at the Island of Angra Pagnana, which was British territory annexed to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, when she was taken by the Federal steamer the Vanderbilt. The crew were ordered to go down into the poop, and while they were doing so the Federal officer gave the mate a push. The mate turned round and the officer drew his revolver and shot him dead. This act the hon. member characterised as a barbarous murder, for which ample reparation should be required, and he concluded by moving as an amendment that the correspondence with the American government in reference to these vessels should be laid on the table.

The Attorney-General said with reference to the Margaret and Jessie Mr Seward had stated that if on inquiry it was found that she had been pursued into British waters, the act would be disavowed and reparation made. Her Majesty's Government had only recently been supplied with copies of the judgment in the case of the Springbok and the dangerous principles affirmed in it alluded to by the hon. gentleman were only the principles laid down by our own prize courts during the war with France. The Saxon was seized and taken to America, but on what grounds he did not know. Explanations had been asked for, and a demand had been made that the officer who shot the mate of the Saxon should be put on his trial. The hon. gentleman had spoken as if this vessel had been seized in British territory but that was not the fact. He submitted that it would be inexpedient to call for the production of the correspondence respecting these vessels while the negotiations respecting them were still pending.

Lord R. Cecil did not think the learned gentleman's explanation at all satisfactory. He wished to see the Government show to the American government the same energy that they showed on the occasion of the murder of an Englishman in Japan. The character of the nation was rapidly falling by this fearful contrast between our conduct to the weak and our conduct to the strong.

Colonel Sykes, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Mr. C. Bentinck spoke strongly against what they termed the apathy and timidity of the Government in not putting greater pressure upon the Federal government to prevent a recurrence of outrages upon British shipping.

Mr. Crawford, with reference to a remark by Sir J. Elphinstone, suggested that irritating statements should be made in that House with caution, and animadverted with some severity upon the speech of Lord R. Cecil.

Lord J. Manners remarked with equal severity upon that of Mr. Crawford. He complained of the want of vigour on the part of the Government in repelling Federal outrages, observing that a feeling was growing up in our colonial dependencies that the Government was not so alert as it ought to be.

Mr. Bentinck (Norfolk) agreed in thinking that the national honour had not been always maintained by the Government. It could be effected only by strong armaments.

Lord Palmerston denied the charge that the Government was in the habit of bullying the weak and succumbing to the strong. They were always prepared to assert the rights and the dignity of the country. They had no reason to distrust the equity of the tribunals of the United States, and that government had invariably received our representations with fairness.

After a few observations from Lord Lovaine and Sir J. Walsh,

Mr. S. Fitzgerald withdrew his amendment.

DENMARK.

The following is the text of the proclamation of the king to the army:—

Soldiers!—Not alone by valour on the battle-field, but also by enduring with patience want of rest, cold, and all sorts of privations and exertions, the soldier has to prove his fidelity to his king and his love for his country. There are few among you who have not proved in battle against an overwhelming foe that you have not degenerated since Fredericia and Idstedt. You have all had ample opportunity to give brilliant proofs of efficiency and endurance, and you have preserved a cheerful courage under long and severe hardships.

Soldiers! receive for this the thanks of your king. The Dannewerke has been abandoned. The guns which were to have curbed the arrogance of the enemy are in their hands. The country lies open to the enemy. I deeply feel with you what we have thereby lost. But, my friends, I have but this one army for the defence of the country, and your military leaders were of opinion that I would no longer have an army if I did not withdraw you. They, therefore, came to the determination to retreat.

Soldiers! I stand alone in the world with my people. Up to the present time no Power has declared that it will support us by acts. But I depend upon you and my fleet. You are ready to shed your blood, but we are few against many, and safely must therefore be dearly purchased.

May the Almighty grant that the hour of vengeance may soon strike for all the violence and injustice which has been done to me and my people.

CHRISTIAN R.
D. C. MONRAD.

The official 'Berlingske Tidende' of February 15 says:—"It may be considered certain that an armistice, involving the evacuation of the mainland of Schleswig, will not be accepted by the Danish government." The 'Dagblad' says:—"Unless the enemy evacuates Schleswig, and re-establishes in that Duchy the rule of the king, and the *status quo* of the 31st January, an armistice would be inadmissible." The 'Faedrelandet' of the same date says:—"The Danish government has received no proposal respecting an armistice."

AMERICA.

It would seem from intelligence to the 6th of February, from New York, that active hostilities have been once more resumed in Tennessee, and that success once again attends upon the Confederate arms. By common consent the rival armies, both in Virginia and Tennessee, have contened themselves for the past two months with simply watching each other's movements. Neither was in a position to resume the offensive, and both were equally desirous of gaining fresh strength and vigour for the campaign of the forthcoming spiring. The Confederates have been the first to resume the offensive. General Longstreet has re-entered Tennessee with the view of renewing the siege of Knoxville, which it will be in the recollection of our readers he was compelled to raise at the conclusion of the autumn campaign. The arrival of Grant at Chattanooga with the subsequent defeat of the Confederate army under Bragg, rendered it impossible for Longstreet any longer to persist in his attempts to reduce Knoxville. He was accordingly obliged to retire into Virginia. Burnside was relieved from his precarious position, and Tennessee remained in the undisputed possession of the armise of the armies of the North. Such was the state of affairs in November, and so they have remained ever since. Now, however, the Confedaretes appear determined to make one more effort to repossess themselves of a State the population of which look with favour on the Southern cause. General Longstreet having as is supposed, been reinforced by Johnston, left his position at Comberland Gap, and advanced on Knoxville on the 28th January. Some opposition—but of what nature is not stated—was offered by the Federals; furitlesly however for the Confederate general is represented as besieging the city after having defeated the Federal force which attempted to check his advance. Nor is it alone in Tennessee that hostilities have been resumed. From the West we learn that the Confederates have succeeded in capturing one of the islands of the Mississippe, together with a large negro force with which it was garrisoned. Corinth and Fort Pillow are said to have been evacuated by the Federals; and it is even rumoured that the latter are falling back upon Memphis. In Georgia the campaign has likewise been reopened by the Confederates with success. Despatches dated ftom Dalton, a town situated about 50 miles south of Chattanooga, report that General Forrest, with a portion of the army previously commanded by Bragg, has worsted his opponents on three several occasions at La Grange, Colliersville, and Germantown. Whilst intelligence of this disheartening nature reaches the government at Washington from all quarters of the Southern States, they will scarcely derive encouragement from the prevalent, and no doubt well-founded, rumours that a movement in favour of the Confederacy has been organised in the Border State of Kentucky. An advance of the Confederates into Western Virginia and North Carolina had been met and disputed by the Federals, and the former, after some brisk fighting at Newbern and at Moorfield, had fallen back, having, it is supposed, been successful in obtaining a good quantity of supplies. General Martin attacked the Federals on the 28th January, between Morristown and Louisville, and after a stout contest, drove them from the field. The Confederates re-occupied Corinth on the 30th. The Federals had recommenced shelling Fort Sumter, having discovered that the Confederates had remounted five guns on the fort. There was a renewed report of General Meade being superseded by General Thomas.

President Lincoln has ordered a draft of 500,000 men, that is 200,000 in addition to the 300,000 called for in October last. The Opposition journals pertinently remark on the inconsistency of calling for such a large force when the administration are announcing the weakness and exhaustion of the South. Another land and naval expedition was fitting out at New Oreleans; its destination was not known, but supposed to be Mobile. The situation at Charleston was unchanged, the Federal bombardment continuing, but with no result.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

The intended assault upon the works of Duppel has not yet commenced. Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia is to command the forces destined for that operation. The fortifications of Alsen are being strengthened.

A telegram form Rendsburg asserts that Marshal von Wrangel has given the Danes but a short time in which to evacuate Duppel and Alsen, threatening in the event of their not complying with his summons to occupy Jutland. Meantime the thaw has impeded the movements of the Prussians. 30,000 Prussians are concentrated in the district of Sundewitt.

The Austrian civil commissioner has just delivered a speech at Flensburg in which he made an important declaration. He stated that while all the wishes of the Germans in Schleswig should, as far as possible, be satisfied, a personal union of the Duchies with Denmark could not be given up. It must be remembered, however, that Austria and Prussia can hardly venture to promise for more than Schleswig. The Confederation are talking of strengthening their occupation of Holstein; and the results of the Wurzburg conferences have yet to be ascertained The Federal commissioner have strictly prohibited the formation of a Schleswig-Holstein army.

The Danish government have given an official notification to the Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Copenhagen, that orders have been issued to Danish men-of-war to capture all German vessels. A Danish frigate, which has just left Plymouth, is watching some Austrian, Prussian, and Bremen vessels; she is likely to meet with the Prussian frigate Thetis near Brest, and an engagement is expected.

It has been officially announced that Sweden will not support any proposal of an armistice between the Austrians and Prussians and the Danes, neither has she recommended the withdrawal of the November Constitution.

The Austrian headquarters were at Apenrade on February 16, and the Prussian headquarters on the 17th were at Christiansfeld.

Field-Marshal von Wrangel, on his departure, took an affectionate farewell of the principal inhabitants of Flensburg, and expressed a hope that Schleswig would soon be free from the evils of war.

Prince Charles and Prince Albrecht of Prussia have taken up their residence in the Palace of Gravenstein.

A correspondent writing from Glensburg, on the 13th of February, supplies the following particulars:—

We returned from Gravenstein last night in one of the most violent snowstorms I ever remember. Notwithstanding that our omnibus was tightly close on every side, the east wind found out numerous crevices in the structure, through which it drove the snow-dust so plentifully that we had not been long on the road before our overcoats were all covered with a sediment of snow, fine as flour. We were able to realise to some extent the hardships which the outposts of the two armies were undergoing at the same moment, and which the thousands of Prussians must suffer who, in default of sufficient villages and farmhouses to shelter them, have to encamp in the open field in this Siberian weather. We were happier than kings, when we reached our own comfortable quarters in this town and were able to enjoy the luxury of a beef-steak and tea by the warm fireside. One of the first pieces of news we heard on returning was that Gustay Rasch, well known in Germany as an author as well as a revolutionary leader, had arrived in Flensburg this afternoon. He had descended at Doell's Hotel. A few minutes afterwards a Prussian sub-officer and two privates appeared at the hotel by order of the civil commissary, arrested Hers Raschand, and marched him through the streets of the town to the House of Correction, in one of whose cells he now lies. This was however, not the first instance of the kind. Baron von Zedlitz had as early as Thursday, caused Herr Thempeltey Privy Councillor to the Duke of Coburg Gotha, to be expelled from the country. Dr. Tempeltey had only arrived a few hours before he was arrested and sent away.

A report of Field-Marshal von Wrangel, dated "Prussian headquarters, Flensburg, February 16," has been published. It states that there is no news of importance from the army. It further says that, according to the statement of some Danish prisoners, the first and second portions of the Third Danish Division were on the Island of Alsen. Six battalions of this Division were in the intrenchments of Duppel. Two Danish battalions were said to be in Fredericia, and two more regiments had embarked for that place. The Prussian Guard Division would be concentrated on the 7th near Christiansfeld. The Austrians were advancing towards Hardersleben, Zogerup, and Marstrup. The Prussian army corps continued their operations against the intrenchments of Duppel.

The district around Gravenstein and Duppel, which is now so strongly occupied with the allied troops, is very fertile and thickly populated. The Sundewitt projects into the Baltic, and forms the peninsular counterpart of the Island of Alsen, from which it is separated by the Alsen Sound, and with which it is connected behind the Duppel heights by two bridges, each of which is about 500 paces long. The strait is deep, and the stream runs so rapidly that it scarcely ever freezes. The depth of the sea renders it possible for armour-plated vessels to approach the land closely and do much execution. The Island of Alsen lies much lower than the eastern coast of Sundewitt, and, therefore, if the Duppel heights are lost, it will be difficult to hold the island. The allies will probably suffer much should the weather continue to be as severe as it has been of late.

Copenhagen, Feb. 17, 8.55 p.m.

The government have published the regulations for the blockade of the ports of the enemy.

Count Hamilton, Swedish minister at Copenhagen, has been summoned to Stockholm to confer with his government.

The enemy in Sandbjerg and the Danes in Roe have fired at each other across the Sound without effect.

IMPORTANT NOTE OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Vienna, Feb. 18, morning.

The 'Presse' of to-day says:—"A note of the great German Powers to the minor States declares that they do not recognise the necessity of a Federal reserve being stationed in Holstein. Should such a want arise, the great Powers would place at the disposal of the Diet a sufficient reserve for execution purposes.

AMERICA.

New York, Feb. 6, 3 p.m.

The 'Nashville Union' says that the Federal army has crossed the Tennessee River near Larkinsville, and surmises that its object may be to attack Rome, Georgia.

The Judge of the Admiralty court at Halifax has decided to restore the Chesapeake and cargo to the owners, subject to conditions respecting the payment of such expenses as the Attorney-General may exact.

The Attorney-General demands a surety against latent claims, but the owners of the Chesapeake demur to this.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s.; 30 days', 2s. 0½d.; Bombay, 2s. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103 to 105; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 110 to 112.

Indian Five per Cents., 103¾ to 104¼.

Consols for Money, 91⅛; ditto, account (March 8), 91¼ to 91⅜.

Bank of England rate of discount reduced to 7 per cent.

Money Market easy.

Stock markets firmer.

Produce Markets quiet. Silk flat. Tea inactive. Indigo sales closed at 3d. to 4d. per lb. decline for Bengal. Sugar improving. Rice quiet. Saltpetre dull. Jute quiet. Cutch 25s. 6d. per cwt. Shellac firm.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 75s. to 81s.; good middling, 82s. to 85s.; fine middling, 86s. to 90s. per cwt. Market firm.

Linseed quiet. Calcutta, 54s. to 57s.; Bombay seed, 60s. Rapeseed dull. Calcutta, 52s.; Bombay Guzerat, 59s.

Cocoa-nut Oil quiet at £39 for Ceylon, and at £45 for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin has been done at £119 cash for fine Straits; spelter, £21 10s.

Liverpool Cotton.—Midding New Orleans, 27½d. per lb.; fair Broach, 22½d.; fair Dhollera, 23d. Market firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 18s. per piece, 8½ lbs., 22s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 8s. Mule twist No. 40 best seconds, 34d. per lb. Market firmer.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Colonel G. Malcolm, C.B. ......Bombay Staff Corps 6 mo.
Lieut.-Colonel M. F. Gordon... „ „ „ 6 „
Captain M. W. Parker .... „ „ „ 6 „

EUROPE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Feb. 13, Veteran, at Liverpool.
„ 14, Chapman, at Gravesend.
„ 16, Remington, at Gravesend.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Feb. 9, Tasmania, from Shields.
„ 10, Wellington, Ditchburn, from Gravesend.
„ „ Orixa, Emerson, from Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Dec 20, Black Eagle, for Bombay, lat. 14 S., long 31 W.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Assist.-Surgeon P. W. Cockell... Bombay.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
CALCUTTA	Jan. 9	Feb. 12.	Feb. 18.
MADRAS	„ 14		
BOMBAY	„ 14		
BURMAH	Dec. 13		
HONG KONG	Jan. 1		
SHANGHAI	Dec. 24		
CEYLON	Jan. 18		
SINGAPORE	„ 8		
PENANG	„ 10		

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE MEMORIALS OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Robert Monsey, Baron Cranworth. Our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Edward, Earl of Ellenborough, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Our right trusty and well-beloved Beaumont, Baron Hotham of that Part of our United Kingdom called Ireland, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces. Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Joseph Warner Henley. Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Yorke, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces. Our trusty and well-beloved Augustus Clarke, Esquire, Major-General of Our Indian Forces. Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Peter Melvill Melvill, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major-General on the Retired List of Our Indian Forces.

Whereas by the Act for the better Government of India passed in the Session of Parliament held in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Year of Our Reign, Section Fifty-six, it was, amongst other things, enacted that the Military and Naval Forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be the Indian Military and Naval Forces of Her Majesty, and that such Forces should be liable to serve within the same territorial Limits only, for the same Terms only, and be entitled to the like Pay, Pensions, Allowances, and Privileges, and the like Advantages as regards Promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the Service of the said Company.

And whereas by the Act "to repeal so much of the Act of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Victoria, Chapter Twenty-seven, and of certain other Acts as authorises the Secretary of State in Council to give Directions for raising European Forces for the Indian Army of her Majesty," it was, amongst other things, enacted that the Advantages as to Pay, Pensions, Allowances, Privileges, Promotion, and otherwise, secured to the Military Forces of the East India Company by the said Government of India Act, Section Fifty-six, should be maintained in any Plan for the Re-organisation of the Indian Army.

And whereas, since the passing of the above-mentioned Acts, or of the said first-mentioned Act, divers Memorials have been addressed to the Commanders-in-Chief, and the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and by them transmitted to the India Office, or have been addressed direct to the Secretary of State for India, relating to certain of the Measures adopted by the Government of India towards such Re-organisation of the Indian Army, and the Amalgamation of Her Majesty's Indian Forces aforesaid with Her Majesty's General Forces wherein Complaints are made that, in framing or carrying into execution such Measures, the Assurances given by Parliament in the said recited Enactments as to the Preservation of the Advantages of the late Military Forces of the East India Company as to Pay, Pensions, Allowances, Privileges, and Promotion have been departed from.

And whereas We have thought it expedient that Inquiry should be made into the Justice of such Complaints.

Now We, reposing great Trust and Confidence in your Zeal, Discretion, and Ability, have authorised and appointed, and do by these Presents authorise and appoint you, the said Baron Cranworth, the said Earl of Ellenborough, the said Baron Hotham, the said Joseph Warner Henley, the said Sir Charles Yorke, the said Augustus Clarke, and the said Sir Peter Melvill Melvill, to be Our Commissioners to inquire into and examine whether any Departure from the Assurances aforesaid has taken place, by reason of the Measures which have been taken since the passing of the said first-mentioned Act for the Government of India, by the Secretary of State in Council, or by the Government or Military Authorities in India, towards such Re-organisation and Amalgamation as aforesaid.

And We do hereby authorise and empower you Our said Commissioners, or any Three or more of you, to obtain Information thereupon by the Examination of all Persons most competent by reason of their Knowledge, Habits, or Experience to afford it; and also by calling for all Documents, Papers, or Records which may appear to you, or any Three or more of you, calculated to assist your Researches and to promote the Formation of a sound Judgment on the subject.

And we do hereby command and require you, or any Three or more of you, to report to Us, under your Hands and Seals, with all convenient Speed, your Opinion on the Questions submitted to you.

And We will and command, and by these Presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full Force and Virtue and that you Our said Commissioners, or any Three or more of you, may from Time to Time proceed in the Execution thereof, and of every Matter and Thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from Time to Time by Adjournment.

And for your further Assistance in the Execution of these Presents, We do hereby authorise and empower you to appoint a Secretary to this Our Commission, whose Services and Assistance We require you to use from Time to Time, as Occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the Second Day of May, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the Twenty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
CHARLES WOOD.

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Whereas by a Commission under your Majesty's Sign Manual, bearing date the Second Day of May, 1863, directed to us the undersigned;

Reciting that by the Act for the better Government of India passed in the Session of Parliament held in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Years of the Reign of Your Majesty, Section Fifty-six, it was, amongst other things, enacted that the Military and Naval Forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be the Indian Military and Naval Forces of your Majesty, and that such forces should be liable to serve within the same territorial limits only, for the same terms only, and be entitled to the like Pay, Pensions, Allowances, and Privileges, and the like advantages as regards Promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the Service of the said Company;

And further reciting that by the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Years of Your Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to repeal so much of the Act of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Victoria, Chapter Twenty-seven, and of certain other Acts, as authorises the Secretary of State in Council to give directions for raising European Forces for the Indian Army of her Majesty," it was, amongst other things, enacted that the Advantages as to Pay, Pensions, Allowances, Privileges, Promotion, and otherwise, secured to the Military Forces of the East India Company by the said Government of India Act, Section Fifty-six, should be maintained in any Plan for the Re-organisation of the Indian Army.

And further reciting that since the passing of the above-mentioned Acts, or of the said first-mentioned Act, divers Memorials had been addressed to the Commanders-in-Chief, and the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively, and by them transmitted to the India Office, or had been addressed direct to the Secretary of State for India, relating to certain of the measures adopted by the Government of India towards such Re-organisation of the Indian Army, and the Amalgamation of Her Majesty's Indian Forces aforesaid with Her Majesty's General Forces, wherein complaints were made that, in framing or carrying into execution such Measures, the Assurances given by Parliament in the said recited enactments as to the preservation of the Advantages of the late Military Forces of the East India Company as to Pay, Pensions, Allowances, Privileges, and Promotion had been departed from;

And further reciting that Your Majesty had thought it expedient that inquiry should be made into the justice of such Complaints; Your Majesty was therefore pleased to authorise and appoint us the undersigned to be Your Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into and examine whether any departure from the Assurances aforesaid has taken place, by reason of the Measures which have been taken since the passing of the said first-mentioned Act for the Government of India, by the Secretary of State in Council, or by the Government or Military Authorities in India, toward such Re-organisation and Amalgamation as aforesaid; and Your Majesty was pleased to command and require us or any Three or more of us to report to Your Majesty under our Hands and Seals, with all convenient speed, our Opinion on the Questions submitted to us;

Now, therefore, we do hereby humbly certify to Your Majesty that in pursuance of the authority so given to us we have from time to time met and taken into consideration the said Memorials and the several Questions so submitted to us, and have agreed to the following Report:—

1. At our First Meeting, we received from Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India a printed paper, entitled "Memorandum explanatory of the Measures adopted as regards the Officers of the Indian Army."

2. We subsequently received from a Committee acting, as we understand, on behalf of the Memorialists, a paper entitled "Statement of the Law, Practice, and Custom, upon which the Officers of the late East India Company's Military Forces found the Grievances complained of by them in their various Memorials and Petitions."

3. This Statement we communicated to the Secretary of State for India; and we afterwards received from him a paper entitled "Observations on the Statement of the Law, Practice, and Custom, upon which the Officers of the late East India Company's Military Forces found the Grievances complained of by them in their various Memorials and Petitions."

4. The Secretary of State declining to sanction the communication of the papers which he had thus transmitted to us, to the Committee acting on behalf of the Memorialists, we thought it right to call their attention to the material facts and observations which those papers contained, requesting to be informed whether they admitted their accuracy, or had any Observations to make upon their bearing on the Questions now in discussion.

5. In reply, we received from the said Committee a paper entitled "Observations by the Committee acting on behalf of the Memorialists of the Indian Army on certain Facts and Cases transmitted by the Royal Commissioners."

6. We finally received a Supplementary Memorandum submitted for our consideration by the said Committee entitled "Supplementary Memorandum submitted for the Consideration of the Royal Commission by the Committee acting on the Memorialists' behalf."

7. These several papers, copies of which we have set out in an Appendix to this Report, appeared to us to exhaust the subject. We had before us the written Statements of the Government and of the Memorialists as well as the whole of the Memorials themselves, Copies of which will be found in the Appendix. We, therefore, considered ourselves competent to form our opinions upon the Questions submitted to us, without resorting to oral evidence.

8. In order to make intelligible the Opinions we have formed, it may be convenient to advert shortly to some of the Regulations which prevailed in the Indian Army while under the rule of the East India Company.

9. The main characteristic of that army was that all Promotion in every Branch of it went according to Seniority.

10. In the Ordnance Corps of each Presidency, the Officers rose by Seniority to the rank of Regimental Colonel, *i.e*, the Officers of the Artillery to the rank of Colonel of Artillery, those of the Engineers to that of Colonel of Engineers.

11. In the Cavalry and Infantry the mode of rise was somewhat different. The progress through the grades of Cornet, Lieutenant, and Captain in the Cavalry up to that of Major, and of Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain in the Infantry up to that of Major, was by regular rise in each separate Regiment; but after attaining the rank of Major, promotion ceased to be in the Regiment. There was one General List of Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors for the Cavalry and another for the Infantry in each Presidency; and as vacancies occurred, Majors became Lieutenant-Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels became Colonels according to their seniority on the General List of the Branch of the Service in each Presidency to which they severally belonged; and every Major when promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel gave in succession a step, technically termed the Line Step, to his own Regiment.

12. Every Colonel of a Regiment was entitled beyond his pay to what were formerly called Off-reckonings, but which have more recently been designated Colonels' Allowances. This was always looked to by the Officers as an advantage, the attainment of which was an object of great moment. There were in the three Presidencies taken together 220 Regiments, including the Ordnance Corps, but although there were only 220 Regiments, there were 223 Colonels drawing Colonels' Allowances—for the 1st Regiment of European Infantry in each Presidency had two Colonels entitled to the privilege. In the Bengal Presidency there were 5 Colonels of Engineers entitled to these Allowances, 12 of Artillery, 10 of Cavalry, 4 for the three Regiments of European Infantry, and 74 for Native Infantry, making in all 105. It is not necessary to state in detail the numbers of the other Presidencies.

13. The General Officers, *i. e.* Major-Generals, Lieutenant-Generals and Generals, rose by seniority from all the Branches of the Service *i. e.*, from the Cavalry, the Infantry, and the Ordnance Corps, in one General Gradation List of Colonels for all the three Presidencies, according to their seniority in the Army, whether by Brevet or Regimental Rank.

14. Officers might retire, after a specified period of service, either on the full pay of the rank they had reached, or, at the option of the Officer, on a fixed scale of retirement, dependent on his length of service without reference to the rank he had reached.

15. Every Casualty, whether occasioned by death, retirement, or removal from a Regiment, gave a step to every Officer below the Officer occasioning the vacancy.

16. It is obvious from the fact that promotion went strictly by seniority, that every Casualty, however occasioned, by giving Promotion to some Officer, was advantageous to every one below him, either by giving him Promotion, or by bringing him nearer to Promotion. It was, therefore, the interest of the junior Officers to induce their seniors to retire from the Service; and a practice prevailed of raising Subscriptions among the Officers to be given by way of Bonus to a senior Officer as an inducement to retire; and it is said to have been a rare case that any Officer would retire without the benefit of such a Bonus. This practice, though lately decided to be illegal, was certainly acquiesced in by the East India Company.

17. Such having been some of the Rules which prevailed in the Indian Army, the Act 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, was passed in 1858, whereby the Government of Your Majesty's Indian Possessions was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, and by the 56th Section of that Act it was enacted "that the Military and Naval Forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be the Military and Naval Forces of Her Majesty, and should be under the same obligations to serve Her Majesty as they would have been under to serve the said Company and should be liable to serve within the same Territorial Limits only, for the same terms only, and be entitled to the like Pay, Pensions, Allowances, and Privileges, and the like Advantages as regards Promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the Service of the said Company."

18. This Act received the Royal Assent on the 2nd of August, 1858, but it only came into full operation in India on the 1st of November, 1858. No change was then made in the Organisation of the Indian Army. It continued organised as before, though in the service of Your Majesty instead of that of the Company.

19. A short time before the Act received the Royal Assent, Your Majesty was pleased to issue a Commission, dated the 15th day of July, 1858, and directed to the Right Honourable Major-General Peel, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, and others, to inquire into the Organisation of the Army serving in the Pay and under Control and Management of the Honourable the East India Company, and to report to Your Majesty what changes it might be expedient to make in the existing system.

20. The Commissioners made their Report, dated the 7th day of March, 1859; and therein, amongst other things, reported as follows:—"Your Majesty's Commissioners observe that the 56th Clause of the Act for the better Government of India assures to the Forces which now belong to Your Majesty's Indian Army, 'the like Pay, Pensions, Allowances, and Privileges, and like Advantages as regards Promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the Service of the said Company.'

21. "The Privileges and Advantages thus referred to are detailed in the Appendix, but may be briefly stated to consist in a prescriptive right to rise strictly by Seniority to the Rank and Emoluments of Colonel of a Regiment, with option of retiring before attaining that position, or after various periods of service, on a scale of Pay or Pension considerably higher than that granted to Officers of Your Majesty's Army of the Line. No change, therefore, can be made which would in any way distrub the system of Promotion by seniority as affecting Officers now in the Service, or interfere with any of their existing Privileges; but the 57th Section of the above-recited Act gives to Your Majesty full power to frame new Regulations on this and all other points, to be applied to the case of Officers and others who hereafter may enter the Indian Army."

22. In the Year 1860, it having been deemed expedient to alter the Organisation of the Indian Army, by incorporating it with the rest of Your Majesty's Forces so as to make them one Army, another Act of Parliament was passed for preventing the Enlistment in England of European Soldiers for service in India; and by that Act (23 & 24 Vict., c. 100) it was provided that "the Advantages as to Pay, Pensions, Allowances, Privileges, Promotions, and otherwise, secured to the Military Forces of the East India Company by the former Act should be maintained in any Plan for the Re-organisation of the Indian Army."

23. These Acts having thus passed, the Amalgamation of the two Armies was effected in the Year 1861, in pursuance of a General Order promulgated by the Governor-General of India in Council, bearing date the 10th of April, 1861, and framed in pursuance of directions conveyed to him in Despatches of the Secretary of State for India, written and forwarded in the earlier months of that same Year. A copy of this Order is scheduled in the Appendix.

24. This General Order proceeded in the first place to deal with the European Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the whole Indian Army, offering certain Bounties to those who might be willing to enlist into certain new Royal Regiments then to be formed, *i.e.*, three new Regiments of Cavalry and nine of Infantry. But it is not important to refer particularly to those parts of the General Order which relate to the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, no question as to them having been submitted to us.

25. With respect to the Officers, the General Order, having in its 23rd Section declared that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government scrupulously to adhere to the Pledge given to the Officers that due regard should be paid to their rights and claims, proceeded to deal in the first place with the Artillery.

26. It has been already stated that in the Bengal Army there were 12 Colonels of Artillery, all of whom drew Colonels' Allowances. The General Order provided that there should for the future be seven Brigades of Bengal Artillery, each with 48 Officers, *i.e.*, one Colonel-Commandant (a rank then introduced for the first time into the Indian Artillery, though long used the Royal Artillery), two Colonels, four Lieutenant-Colonels, eight Captains, nine Second Captains, and 24 Lieutenants. This change was made in order to assimilate the organisation of the Bengal Artillery with that of the Royal Artillery, in which no Colonel draws Colonels' Allowances except the Colonel-Commandant of each Brigade. But, inasmuch as before the change there were in the Bengal Artillery 12 Colonels drawing these Allowances, and by the new arrangement there would be only seven Brigades, each with a Colonel-Commandant, drawing the Allowances, the Order went on to provide that the five supernumerary Colonels should still retain their Allowances, and should take the Regimental Rank of Colonel-Commandant. Upon any Casualty occurring among the Colonels-Commandant, including the Supernumeraries, Promotion was to go on regularly by seniority, save only that the List of Supernumeraries was to be gradually reduced by leaving every fourth vacancy unfilled, so that after 20 vacancies there would be no supernumeraries. Similar provisions were made for the Artillery of each of the other Presidencies; and arrangements on the same principle were also made for the Engineers of all the three Presidencies.

27. Twelve new Regiments of the Line, *i.e.*, three of Cavalry and nine of Infantry, were substituted for the European Forces of the East India Company at the three Presidencies. And the General Order announced that the Officers of these new Regiments would be selected by the Commander-in-Chief in India from those Officers of the Indian Armies who might volunteer to join them, subject to the approval of the Governor-General. But the 58th Section of the General Order declared that the names of the Officers so joining the new Regiments should continue to be borne on the Cadres of the Regiment from which they might volunteer, in order to regulate the Promotion of those Officers who might remain in the Regiment.

28. In the Native Cavalry and Infantry, extensive reductions in the number of the Regiments were contemplated at the date of the General Order; so that there would eventually be a great reduction in the number of Colonels, all of whom drew Colonels' Allowances. But the Order provided that, in spite of the reduction, Promotion in the whole line of field Officers should go on to the rank of Colonel as theretofore, and as if the same number of Regiments remained; save only that, conformably to what was done in the Artillery and Engineers, only three vacancies in the rank of Colonel out of four should be filled up. It was found, however, that there were difficulties in carrying this arrangement into effect as to the Cavalry and Infantry, and eventually it has been ordered that Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels, after 12 years service in that grade, should become entitled to Promotion to the rank of Colonel with Colonels' Allowances; and that Lieutenant-Colonels of a date prior to 1st January, 1862, should equally be entitled to the Promotion, if the step should come to them in ordinary course before they have completed 12 years' service as Lieutenant-Colonel; and by a communication made to us by the India

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Office, we are informed that Promotions to Colonel under the 12 years' Service Rule are to be followed by corresponding Promotions, in all the junior grades.

29. We have yet to notice the most important of the Changes introduced on the Amalgamation of the two Armies. Under the old System, it had long been the practice to detach from the Regiments many of their Officers on what was called Staff employment. The duties thus discharged were often rather of a Civil or Political than of a Military character, and complaints were made that by this practice the efficiency of the Army was impaired. It often happened that nearly the whole career of an Officer was passed away from his Regiment, to which he was practically a stranger. He was, however, borne on the strength of his Regiment and succeeded by Promotion to its highest rank. On the other hand, he contributed to its expenses so far as related to the Mess and the Band, and generally to making up the Funds for inducing senior Officers to retire; and in the event of the Regiment being ordered on Active Service, the Officers thus absent were ordinarily directed to join the Regiment. This whole system appeared to the Government to be open to very serious objections, and, in order to get rid of it altogether, it was resolved to establish in each Presidency a Staff Corps, which, except as we will presently point out, should be entirely unconnected with any other Regiments in the Army.

30. All Officers of the Royal as well as the Indian Armies, who were at the date of the Amalgamation on Staff employment in India and who were under the substantive rank of Colonel were declared to be eligible for admission to the Staff Corps; and Officers of either Service under the rank of Field Officer who were not on the Staff at the date of the Amalgamation were declared eligible to become candidates thereafter for similar admission. The selection of Officers for the Staff Corps was to rest with the Governments of the several Presidencies, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

31. The promotion in the Staff Corps was to be thus regulated:—Ensigns, when transferred to that Corps, were to become Lieutenants; other Officers were, except in the case which we will mention, to have the rank they had in the Regiment from which they were transferred. Officers in the Staff Corps after 12 years' service, of which four must have been in the Staff Corps, were to become Captains; after 20 years' service, of which six must have been in the Staff Corps, were to become Majors; and after 26 years' service, of which eight must have been in the Staff Corps, were to become Lieutenant-Colonels. It was further provided that Officers in Staff employment, at the date of the General Order, should be allowed to count their past service on the Staff as if it had been performed in the Staff Corps. One step of rank was to be given to every Officer joining the Staff Corps whose period of service would qualify him for it; and a period of two years, at least, was to elapse between each succeeding step. Thus a Captain of 24 years' standing who had served six years in a Staff appointment would join the Staff Corps as a Major, and at the end of two years would become a Lieutenant-Colonel. The names of Officers transferred to the Staff Corps, as well as of those who had joined the new Line Regiments, were to be retained on the Cadre of the Regiment to which they had belonged, and to which they were to be considered as still belonging for the purpose only of regulating the Promotion of the Officers who remained.

32. These are the only changes introduced by the Amalgamation to which it is at present necessary for us to avert.

33. Before we could proceed to inquire how far the Complaints referred to us for consideration are well founded, it was necessary that we should satisfy ourselves what is the fair construction to be put on the two Statues to which we have referred, or rather on the first of them; for the second merely provides that what had been secured to the Indian Army by the first Act, should be maintained in any plan for its Re-organisation. The question therefore is, what is fairly to be understood as having been guaranteed by Parliament to the Officers of the Indian Army, when, by the first Statue, it enacted that the Military Forces of the Company, becoming as they would become the Forces of Your Majesty, should be entitled to the like Pay, Pensions, Allowances, and privileges, and the like Advantages as regards Promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the Service of the East India Company.

34. In considering this subject, we must begin by assuming that the word "entitled" cannot be understood as referring to rights capable of being enforced in a Court of Justice. If any such rights exist, no opinion we may express can or ought to affect them. We propose, therefore, to assume that the Officers had not against the Company, and have not against the Crown, any such rights. And the question is, what, on that assumption, is the proper interpretation to be put on the language of the Act. It could not have been intended to prevent the Crown, if in the interests of India and of the Empire at large it should deem it necessary, from reducing the numbers of the Indian Army, or altering its Organisation. It would have been in the power of the Company to make such reductions and changes, and a similar power was transferred to the Crown. All we can understand Parliament to have guaranteed of the Officers is, that in making any such reductions their interests should as little as possible be interfered with, and that in any change of Organisation the Crown should, as no doubt the Company would have done, preserve all the Rules as to Pay, Pensions, Allowances, and Privileges, and the like Advantages as regards Promotion and otherwise, which existed at the time the Act was passed; or, if in any case that should be impossible, then that some counter-balancing benefit should be given to compensate any advantage which it might be impossible to retain. When once we have come to the conclusion that what Parliament meant to guarantee was not a strict legal right, capable of being enforced in a Court of Justice, we are unavoidable from the nature of the subject matter, obliged to adopt less definite principles of construction than those by which Acts of Parliament are generally to be interpreted. We must consider the language of the Act in connection with the subject with which it was dealing, and in that spirit we now proceed to consider the several Memorials referred to us by Your Majesty.

35. The largest number of Complaints arise out of the formation of the Staff Corps. It is complained, first, that as the Staff Corps constitutes substantially a new Regiment, the retention of the names of the Officers removed to it on the Cadres of their old Regiments is an infringement of the well-acknowledged rule of the Service under which the removal of an Officer from a Regiment invariably occasioned a vacancy, and so gave a step to those below him, from whatever cause the removal might have occurred. An Officer, it is contended, removed to the Staff Corps ceases, to all intents and purposes, to belong to the Regiment from which he has been removed, and so necessarily occasions a vacancy which, by the ordinary Rules of the Service, ought to be filled up by the Promotion of the Officer next in seniority.

36. But we cannot think that it could have been the intention of Parliament to bind the Crown to adhere strictly to these ordinary Rules in the extraordinary circumstances arising from changes introduced after the passing of the Act, when a strict adherence to these Rules would give to Officers remaining in their Regiments an unequal, and in most cases, an extravagant advantage in Regimental Promotion.

[illegible] By the present arrangements with respect to Officers transferred to the Staff Corps, every Officer remaining on the old Cadre of his Regiment will have promotion on the happening of any casualty, which, if no Staff Corps had been created, would have given occasion to Promotion. We cannot think that Parliament meant to assure more than this.

38. The Officers would have a right to complain of any changes which would have the effect of retarding their Promotion. They can have no right to complain that such changes do not advance it.

39. We cannot, therefore, think that, so far as promotion is concerned, the retention upon the Cadres of their old Regiments of the names of Officers transferred to the Staff Corps is, practically, a departure from the Assurance given by Parliament that Indian Officers should, on the transfer of the Local Army to the Crown, retain all their previous Advantages.

40. We may here advert to a distinction made in the General Order as to Officers joining the Staff Corps from the Royal, and those joining it from the Indian Army. In the former case, every vacancy was to be filled up, but none were to be filled up in the latter.

41. This has been referred to as creating an invidious distinction to the prejudice of the Indian Army. But there was good reason for the distinction. It was not intended to make any change in the Establishment of the Royal Regiments; and in order to maintain their efficiency it was necessary to fill up every vacancy occurring among the Officers. From the Indian Regiments, many Officers had always been absent; and so far from desiring that all on the existing Establishment should be present, the Government had the intention of changing the Organisation and reducing the number of Officers in a Regiment. To have filled up every vacancy would therefore have counteracted the object the Government had in view. It has further been provided that every vacancy thus occasioned in the Royal Army should be supplied by an Officer of corresponding rank from the Indian Army; so that no Promotion from one rank to another is given in the Line Regiment] by reason of the vacancy.

42. But the obstruction of Promotion is not the only ground on which the establishment of the Staff Corps is complained of. The Rules under which it has been formed are complained of as unjustly giving superior rank to many of the Officers selected for that Corps, and so causing extensive Supercession of the Officers remaining with their Regiments. If a new Regiment had been formed, subject to the old rules of Promotion, and the Officers of the new Regiment had been transferred from Regiments already in existence, remaining in their former Regimental Rank, there would not necessarily have been any Supercession of the Officers remaining unremoved. Casualties might occur in the new, more rapidly than in the old Regiment; but this would be a mere chance, such as must always exist in all Regimental Organisation, where accidents may give rise to Promotion in one Corps more rapidly than in another. But what the Officers complain of on this head is, the immediate and prospective Supercession in rank of Regimental Officers by those in the Staff Corps, which was the inevitable consequence of the Rules regulating Promotion in the Staff Corps, and especially of that which allows previous Staff Service to count towards the period of Service qualifying for Promotion in the Staff Corps.

43. We have to state our opinion that there are solid grounds for this complaint. The three or four senior Captains of an Indian Regiment are generally of more, sometimes of much more, than 20 years' standing in the Army; and whenever a second or lower Captain of that standing, having had six years of previous Staff Service, joins the Staff Corps, he immediately becomes a Major and supersedes his senior Captains whom he leaves behind him; and at the end of two years he will become a Lieutenant-Colonel, and so supersede not only the Captains formerly his seniors, but also, perhaps the Major of his old Regiment. The same observation applies to Lieutenants. Now considering how keenly Officers feel the being superseded by their juniors, and how much their interests may be thereby affected, we cannot be surprised at the Complaints which are made on this subject; and we are of opinion that, in this respect, the Parliamentary Assurance has not been adhered to.

44. The next Complaints to which we will refer are those which relate to retaining on the Cadres of the old Regiments the names of those Officers who joined the new Line Regiments formed under the General Order of Amalgamation. The Memorialists allege that every Officer who so joined the new Line Regiments ought to be considered as having created a vacancy in the Regiment from which he was removed, thereby giving occasion to Promotion.

45. The formation of those Regiments was a measure of a peculiar character. We are not aware of any precisely similar measure, and there is, therefore, so far as we know, no exact precedent to guide our judgment. In all ordinary cases, where a new Regiment has been formed in the Indian Service, the Officers have been appointed according to certain fixed Rules, and, in every instance, Promotion has been given in the place of the Officers transferred; and we think that this practice should be adhered to whenever it can be done consistently with reason; but in this instance, where it was desired by the Government to form new Regiments of the Line for general service out of the old European Regiments, whose service was local, the Officers for the new Regiments were taken by preference from those of the old European Regiments who volunteered for the new Service, and were not, according to the usual rule, selected by Seniority from amongst the Officers of the army generally. A very large proportion of the Officers of the old European Regiments volunteered for the new Line Regiments, and were transferred to them; and if the usual rule of giving Promotion in the case of all vacancies created by the transfer of Officers to new Regiments, had been applied to Officers remaining on the Cadres of the old European Regiments, the Promotion given would have been to a most extravagant extent. We consider this result to be one forbidden by reason, and therefore not to be one which could have been in the contemplation of Parliament.

46. But with respect to such of the Officers of the new Line Regiments as were brought in, not from the old European Regiments, but from the Native Cavalry and Infantry, we think that the case is different; that the case of vacancies occasioned by bringing Officers from the Native Regiments falls under the ordinary rule under which Promotion has always been given on the transfer of an Officer to another Regiment; that no public interest interferes with their Promotion; that it is not contrary to reason; and therefore that the denial of such Promotion is an unnecessary departure from the Assurance given by Parliament.

47. We will here advert to another point raised by some of the Memorials. It is suggested, in respect to the removal of Officers, as well to the new Line Regiments as to the Staff Corps, that the Promotion of the Officers not so removed is interfered with not only by the retention on the Cadres of the old Regiments of the names of the Officers removed, but also by reason of the Officers so removed being employed generally on duties of a nature less likely to give occasion to Casualties than if they had remained in their Regiments.

48. Officers in Staff employ, it is said, are less frequently in the field, are generally employed in duties of a Civil or Political rather than of a Military character, and are less exposed to the severity of the Climate and other hardships of a Regimental life, and so are less likely to give occasion to vacancies, than Officers remaining with a Regiment. But it must be observed that under the Government of the East India Company, Officers were to a large extent detached on Staff Service; though, no doubt, in case of an actual Campaign, they were generally brought back to share in the dangers of their brother Officers. Even now, a large part of the Officers removed to the Staff Corps are employed in the Irregular Native Regiments and so are exposed to the same risks and dangers as the rest of the Army; and in many other Staff employments the exposure to Climate is as great as with a Regiment in Cantonments. It is possible, however, that to some extent there may be a retardation of Promotion owing to many of the Officers of the Staff Corps being emplyed on services less exposed to Casualies than when they were serving with a Regiment. But this Disadvantage, so far as it exists, is of an inappreciable character, and in our opinion is not one to which the Parliamentary Guarantee can be considered as extending.

49. So, again, as to the Officers removed to the new Line Regiments, it is said they will not be, or will not necessarily be, exposed to the same risks from Climate as those who remain in the old Regiments. They may be sent to and employed in countries where the risks from Climate are much less than in India. But the varieties of Climate in India itself are very great. Some Stations are as healthy as any in England. The service of Royal Regiments is in various Countries; some of them unhealthy. We cannot think that the superior healthiness of the Climate, in which the European Regiments transferred to the Royal Army may occasionally serve, affords any just ground of complaint to Officers remaining in the old Regiments, or is a violation of the Parliamentary Pledge.

50. We will next consider the Complaints in respect of Colonels' Allowances. The new Regulations on this subject are, as we have already stated, difference in the Ordnance Corps from those in the Cavalry and Infantry. The principal on which the Amalgamation was made in the Ordnance Corps was the same in all the Presidencies, and the same as to the Artillery and the Engineers. We may therefore confine our remarks to the case of the Bengal Artillery, which will be a sample of the whole. Before the Amalgamation there were in Bengal 12 Battalions of Artillery each with a Colonel drawing Colonels' Allowances, and two Lieutenant Colonels' *i.e.* there were in all 12 Colonels and 24 Lieutenant-Colonels; and on any Casualty among the Colonels the senior Lieutenant-Colonel succeeded two his place and drew the Allowances, besides his pay as Colonel. By the Amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Artillery, the whole became one Regiment, the former 12 Bengal Battalions being divided into seven Brigades, each Brigade having its Colonel Commandant drawing Colonels' Allowances, with two Colonels and four Lieutenant-Colonels. The whole establishment of the seven Brigades is therefore seven Colonels Commandant, 14 Colonels, and 28 Lieutenant-Colonels, *i.e.* 49 Field Officers instead of 36 under the old System of Battalions. The five senior of these 14 Colonels were Colonels before the Amalgamation and drew Colonels' Allowances. This right is still preserved to them, and they enjoy the rank of Colonels Commandant, being supernumerary to the seven actually commanding Brigades. The other nine Colonels, making up the 14, were before the Amalgamation only Lieutenant-Colonels, so that they are benefitted by the increased rank and pay to which they become entitled as Colonels instead of Lieutenant-Colonels. Upon the happening of any vacancy among the Colonels drawing Colonels' Allowances, it is filled up by seniority according to the general rule of the Service, save only that, in order to get rid eventually of the Supernumeraries, every fourth vacancy is left unsupplied, so that after 20 vacancies there will cease to be Supernumeraries. The Memorialists complain of this latter arrangement as unjustly retarding the progress of Officers towards the attainment of Colonels' Allowances.

51. In order to enable us to say how far this Complaint is well founded, we must consider what is the precise operation of the Rule on the different ranks of the whole Corps. In the first place it can have no operation on those Officers who are actually drawing Colonels' Allowances, nor on the three Colonels who shall happen to stand next in order to the five Supernumeraries on the occurrence of the first three Casaulties among those above them. The Colonel who stands next to the Supernumeraries when the fourth vacancy occurs will be retarded in his Promotion, and this will, more or less, affect every Officer below him. He will have to wait for a fifth vacancy before he succeeds to Colonels' Allowances, and the same observation applies to the 8th, 12th, 16th, and 20th vacancies. This is the extent of the injury occasioned by the Amalgamation, and what we have to consider is whether this is such a Grievance as to amount to a Breach of the Parliamentary Guarantee. There is great difficulty in saying that it is so. Every Officer thus retarded in his Promotion will, until his turn for Promotion arrives, have been in the enjoyment of rank and pay beyond what he would have had under the old System; and the question is whether such increased rank and pay may not be fairly considered as compensating the Officer for the retardation of his progress towards the Colonels' Allowances. To those who are juniors in the Corps, the increased rank and pay, and the greatly increased number of Field Officers must be more than an equivalent for delay in reaching the highest step to occur at a very distant day. To those who are at or near the Head of the List, the retardation must occur sooner, while the enjoyment of the increased rank and pay will have endured for a shorter time. It is impossible to find any general rule by which the balance of Advantage and Disadvantage at each particular stage of the Service can be accurately struck. But the principle on which the change has been made seems to be just; and it is clear that immediate pecuniary benefits are secured to all interests may be affected by the Rule in question likely, in the case of the junior Officers, to exceed the pecuniary loss occasioned by retardation, and often to equal it even in the case of the seniors. We therefore think that under this head any solid ground of Complaint, if any should arise, must be of very rare occurrence and of a very limited character, resulting from circumstances which it is not possible to foresee. We cannot think therefore that what has been done is a Breach of the Parliamentary Guarantee.

52. A similar principle as to Colonels' Allowances was originally contemplated for the Cavalry and Infantry, but this was found difficult in consequence of the very extensive reductions of the Native Regiments, and the Rule ultimately adopted has been that every Lieutenant-Colonel shall become a full Colonel, and be entitled to Colonels' Allowances after holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for 12 years. If 12 years were a fair average of the time usually passed in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the principle adopted would be a fair one. The Memorialists say that the number ought to have been 10, not 12. Whether this Rule is open to objection, as being a violation of the Parliamentary Guarantee, appears to us to depend on the question whether the number 12 has been ascertained to be a fair average.

53. It appears by information which we have received from the India Office, that the averge in Bengal is 10·2 years, in Madras 11·8, and in Bombay 10·9: so that 12 years is just more than a year beyond what has been the average for the three Presidencies; but it is very nearly two years above the average in Bengal, of which the Army constituted nearly one-half of the whole Army of India. The rule must have been adopted in consequence of its having been felt that, without some such provision under the new circumstances of the Army, there would have been a retardation in the advance of Lieutenant-Colonels to the rank of Colonel, which would have placed them in a position of disadvantage compared with that in which they formerly stood, and therefore that in this respect the assurance of Parliament would have been departed from. The rule, as we have explained its operation, does not appear to have removed this grievance, as under it the period passed in a Lieutenant-Colonelcy will, on the average of the whole Army, be about one-twelfth longer, and on the average of Bengal nearly one-sixth longer, than it was before. The new rule, however, is not to affect the Lieutenant-Colonels, who attained that rank before the date of the new System, and so the question whether 12 years is a fair average for the future for the three Presidencies will be tested by the time at which these Lieutenant-Colonels will succeed to the Allowances in question, and if it should be found that they have obtained them generally in less than 12 years, we consider that unless the shorter average period be adopted the Guarantee will not have been strictly adhered to.

54. The next ground of Complaint relates to the course pursued by the Government to encourage Retirement from among the senior Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry. In consequence of the very large reductions in the number of the Native Regiments, there were a number of Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors for whom it was impossible to find employment. These Officers would in ordinary course reach the rank of full Colonel, and so become entitled to Colonels' entitled to Colonels' Allowances. It was considered that, by offering them a large addition to the Pension on which, by their length of service, they were entitled to retire, they might be induced to retire, and so that a considerable boon would be conferred on the Officers who should remain. A scale was therefore framed, fixing the sum to be offered to Field Officers below the rank of Colonel as an inducement to them to retire. The amount varied according to the standing of those to whom it was to be offered. To Officers who were of a standing which made it likely that by remaining in the Service they would soon become full Colonels, an additional Pension was offered, amounting to £550 per annum. To those further removed the sum was less, descending as low as £200 per annum. And if as many as 300 Field Officers should not accept these terms, then they were to be offered to Captains of 25 years' standing and upwards. It was, however, made part of the scheme that for every two Lieutenant-Colonels accepting these terms, only one vacancy should be filled up. In the case of Majors and Captains accepting them, every vacancy was to be filled up.

55. To so much of this arrangement as regards the filling up of only half the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of the Lieutenant-Colonels, several of the Memorialists object. They say that, by the Rules of the Service, every Officer retiring thereby occasioned a vacancy, however his retirement might have been brought about, and so that it was a Breach of the Guarantee not to fill up all the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of the Lieutenant-Colonels who accepted the additional Pensions and quitted the Service. This arrangement appears to have had a very unequal operation. In many Regiments there has not occurred any Regimental Promotion. In the rest the Promotion has been of very varied amount. Those not benefitted by immediate Promotion may seem to derive a certain prospective advantage from the advance towards Promotion occasioned by so many retirements in the superior ranks; but it must be remembered that this Advantage will in all cases be materially diminished by the diminution in the number of Lieutenant-Colonelcies to which Promotion is denied. They advance towards a receding object.

56. We are unable to calculate the loss or the advantages, varying, as they do, which may have fallen to the lot of the different Regiments; but we think that, where loss can be ascertained to have taken place, there the Guarantee has not been adhered to.

57. Closely connected with the subject of Retirement is the Complaint that by the reductions which have been made, and by the transfer of Officers to the Staff Corps and the new Line Regiments, it has become impossible to continue the practice of forming, by contributions from the Officers, Funds out of which a Bonus may be given to an old Officer to induce him to retire, and so create a vacancy. The Officers urge that they have largely contributed money for this purpose, the whole of which is lost to them, inasmuch as in most cases there is not now a sufficient number of Officers interested in raising from time to time the requisite sums, the consequence of which is, that as they become advanced in standing, and probably anxious to retire, they cannot expect to receive a Bonus such as was before offered.

58. But it is impossible to understand the Parliamentary Guarantee to extend to this case. The Privileges and Advantages, which Parliament undertook should be preserved to the Army under the Crown as they had existed under the East India Company, were privileges and Advantages existing between the Company on the one hand and the Army on the other. The Company was no otherwise a party to this system of giving a Bonus on retirement than as they may be considered to have given an express assurance that they would not interfere to prevent it, unless under circumstances of financial pressure and with due notice. All that could be asked of the Crown is to assume the same passive state which had existed on the part of the Company. But the system being illegal, it is impossible to understand Parliament as having meant to guarantee the continuance of a Practice which is contrary to Law.

59. Some few of the Memorialists complain of a recent Order, whereby Regimental Colonels residing in India, but not required so to do, are no longer to be entitled to what are called Indian Allowances. Their right to these Allowances beyond their pay and their ordinary Colonel's Allowances was first conferred on Colonels not being Major-Generals by a General Order, dated the 23rd of June, 1838. Whether this indulgence was given under the impression that it might be desirable to retain a few such Officers in India, or because it was thought not unreasonable to grant this boon to old Officers whose circumstances did not allow them to return to Europe, we need not inquire. Whatever may have been the motive, the Order, so far as Colonels not being General Officers are concerned, was one of a recent date, and we think that the Regulation was one which the Company would have felt itself fully justified in revoking, if it had seemed expedient so to do; and that the same power therefore may now be exercised by the Crown without thereby violating the spirit of the Guarantee. It could never have been intended to compel the Crown to give extra pay to Officers for remaining in India, when their services there were not wanted. The change, it will be observed, is altogether prospective, not affecting Colonels already in the enjoyment of the Privilege. The great object of Officers in the Indian Army, at all events of the great majority of them, has always been to reach a position which may enable them in their declining years to return to England with a competency. It can hardly be supposed that the privilege of remaining in India with Indian Allowances after attaining the rank of full Colonel has ever seriously entered into the contemplation of those who have engaged in the Service.

60. There is another ground of Complaint put forward in some of the Memorials which, we think, on the same ground as the last, is not well founded. In the year 1858, before the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, it appeared desirable to the Court of Directors to alter the grades of the Officers in the Ordnance Corps so as to make them conform with those of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Previously to that time there had been in the Indian Artillery and Engineers the rank of Major as well as that of Lieutenant-Colonel—no such rank existing in the Royal Ordnance Corps. In order to assimilate, in this respect, the Indian with the Royal Army the Court of Directors, by a Despatch dated July 8, 1858, and addressed to the Governor-General, directed that all Majors in the Engineers and Artillery should forthwith receive Commissions as Lieutenant-Colonels, bearing the same date as that of their Regimental Majorities; and also that the Commissions of the existing Lieutenant-Colonels should be antedated in like manner with the dates of their Regimental Majorities. This was accordingly done. Complaints were immediately made by the Lieutenant-Colonels of the Cavalry and Infantry, that this ante-dating of the Commissions operated injuriously towards them, as it placed these new Lieutenant-Colonels of the Ordnance Corps above those who had previously been their seniors. These complaints having been transmitted to the Home Government after it had been transferred to the Crown, the subject underwent re-examination, and by a Despatch of the Secretary of State for India, dated the 14th of June, 1859, instructions were given for revoking so much of the prior Order as related to the ante-dating of the Commissions; and it was directed that they should bear date only from the time of the new Organisation. The former Order having been in force when the Act transferring the Government of India to the Crown took effect, some of the Memorialists contend that its subsequent revocation was a Breach of the Parliamentary Assurance. We think, however, that this is a view of the case entirely incorrect. What was done was no violation of any Rule of the Service. It was merely what the Directors might and probably would have done. They had issued an Order in 1858 which in 1859 appeared one particular to require amendment. We are therefore clearly of opinion that the Act of Parliament in no respect prevented the Crown from making the change which was made by the Despatch of the 14th of June, 1859.

61. We will next advert to what, though not distinctly appearing on the Memorials referred to us, is, as appears by the first Paper submitted to us on behalf of the Officers, considered by many Indian Officers to be a Violation of the Privileges guaranteed to them, namely the alteration of the System on which Officers become General Officers.

62. In the Royal Army, Promotion in the Artillery and Engineers goes by seniority through the whole career of every Officer, *i.e.*, Colonels in the Artillery become successively, by seniority, Major-Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Generals not succeeding in common with any other branch of the Army; so also in the Engineers. The cavalry Guards, and Infantry are in one general list by themselves.

63. We have already stated that in the Indian Army, the Rule was different. Officers rose to the rank of Major-General, Lieutenant-General, and General from one List of Colonels common to every Branch of the Service in all three Presidencies. When the Amalgamation took place, it was determined that the System of the Royal Army on this subject should be adopted in the Indian Army; a fixed number of General Officers being (as in the Royal Army) allotted to the Artillery, and another fixed number to the Engineers; and a Royal Warrant was issued on the 1st January, 1862, prescribing the manner in which this change should be effected, and Promotions made to the Rank of General Officer in the two amalgamated Armies.

64. It is therein provided that all Colonels of either Army who attained that Rank prior to the 17th February, 1861, shall succeed to the Rank of General Officer under the Regulations then in force for each Army respectively; but that all Officers in either Army who attained the Rank of Colonel on or after that date shall be placed according to their Commissions as Colonel on one General List, from which, so soon as all the Colonels of a date prior the 17th of February, 1861, have become Major-Generals, all Promotions shall be made according to seniority in succession to all vacancies in the Establishments of General Officers, whether of the British or Indian Services. It is also provided that if all the Colonels of one Army who held that Rank prior to the 17th of February, 1861, shall have become Major-Generals while some of the Colonels of the other Army of the same standing remain unpromoted, these last shall have the benefit of vacancies occurring among the Generals of either Army; Promotions from the amalgamated list will thus only be made when all who were Colonels prior to the above-mentioned date shall have become Major-Generals. In the Artillery and Engineers of both Armies, Promotion to the rank of General Officer is to continue as heretofore, until all the Colonels of Artillery and Engineers, as the case may be, of the Indian Army who held that rank prior to the 17th Feb., 1861, shall have become Major-Generals; then all future Promotions to that Rank in the Ordnance Corps are to be made from one list of Colonels of the Royal and Indian Artillery, and from one list of Colonels of the Royal and Indian Engineers. A Copy of this Warrant is set out in the Appendix.

65. The number of General Officers in the Royal Artillery had been 32, and by the Royal Warrant it was in consequence of the Amalgamation increased by 26, making together 58; and the number of General Officers of the Engineers, which had been 16, was increased by 12, making the total number 28.

66. The Officers of the Ordnance Corps who became Colonels on the Amalgamation, complain of the operation of this Warrant on the ground that, when all their seniors unaffected by the change shall have become Major-Generals, their Promotion is likely to go on less rapidly than before. In order to show that this must be the case, they point out that except the Colonels, now made Colonels Commandant or Supernumeray Colonels Commandant, there was not in the Indian Army any Regiental Colonel of Artillery or Engineers before the date of the Amalgamation, whereas, in the Royal Army there is a long list of Colonels, not Colonels Commandant, and of Lieutenant-Colonels with the brevet rank of Colonel of a date before the Amalgamation, all of whom must be made Major-Generals before Promotion can reach those Indian Colonels who were promoted to that rank on the Amalgamation. This, however, might be true, and yet not work any injury to the Indian Officers. The question is not whether there may not be a long list of Colonels in the Royal Artillery who will become Major-Generals before them, but whether the time at which they will become Major-Generals is likely to be more remote than that at which they would have reached that rank under the old Organisation.

67. We have found it impossible to ascertain when the Officers promoted on the Amalgamation to the rank of Colonel of Artillery or Engineers would, under the old Rules in force in the Indian Army, if no Amalgamation had been made, have probably attained the rank of Major-General,

68. By a return from the Horse Guards it appears that there are 58 Colonels of the Royal Artillery, whose Commissions are dated prior to 17th Feburary, 1861, who are entitled to promotion. When these Officers shall have been promoted, the amalgamated list for the Artillery will come into operation, and the six seniors upon it are the Colonels of Indian Artillery promoted to that rank on the 18th of February, 1861. The senior of these Officers, therefore now stands 59th Colonel of Artillery, and there being, as we have already stated, 58 General Officers appropriated to that branch of the Service, it is plain that he cannot become a Major-General until 59 vacancies have occurred in a list of 116 Officers.

69. We endeavoured in order to test the effect of the Amalgamation, to ascertain how this Officer would have stood, with reference to the list of General Officers in the Indian Army, if there had been no change. But we have found this to be impossible. In that Army the General Officers were appointed from one list of Colonels of every branch of the Service in all the three Presidencies; and a Lieutenant-Colonel may become a Colonel either by Regimental Succession or by Brevet. It appears, by a Return from the India Office, a copy of which is printed in the Appendix, that, but for the Amalgamation, none of the Officers promoted on the 18th of February, 1861, to be Colonels of Artillery or Engineers would have yet reached the rank of Colonel. None of them therefore would yet have been on the list from which the General Officers were promoted, and itis impossible to say when any one of them would have become a Colonel, or how, when he attained that rank, he would have stood on the general list of Colonels, with respect to Officers becoming Colonels from other branches of the Service.

70. These circumstances make it impossible to say what the effect of the Amalgamation has been on the prospects of Field Officers of the Artillery and Engineers of the Indian Army who were not Colonels before the Amalgamation, with reference to their becoming General Officers; and we, therefore, are unable to say whether on this head of Complaint there has or has not been a Violation of the Parliamentary Assurance.

71. Ultimately the change will be, to a very small extent, beneficial to the Ordnance Corps. It will put the Officers in rather a better position as to attaining the rauk of General Officer than they were in under the old System, as is plain from the following considerations:—

72. The whole Establishment of Officers before the Amalgamation was 5968 and the number of General Officers was 220, *i.e.*, not quite one General Officer to 27 Officers of all Grades.

73. The present number of Royal Artillery Officers is 831; that of the Indian Artillery is 672; total, 1503. The number of General Officers to the Amalgamated Artillery is to be 58, which is nearly one to 26.

74. As to the Engineers, the present number of Officers of all Grades in the Royal Engineers is 452; in the Indian Engineers, 297, making in all, 749. The number of General Officers to the Amalgamated Corps is to be 21 *i.e*, a little more than one in 27.

75. The proportion, therefore, of General Officers to the whole Corps, both in the Artillery and Engineers, will be a trifle greater under the new than it was under the old System.

76. The ease as regards the Cavalry and Infantry is different. No Colonels were made in those branches of the Indian Service at the time of the Amalgamation, but several Lieutenant-Colonels have since that time become Colonels in the ordinary course of Promotion. It appears by a Statement from the India Office that there were on the 1st of July 1863, 70 Colonels in the Indian Army who had held that rank before the Amalgamation. None of these 70 are affected by the change now under consideration, but the 71st Colonel of the Indian Army will succeed to the rank of Major-General, not under the old Rule, but according to the arrangements introduced by the Warrant of January 1, 1862.

77. Under the old System there were 220 General Officers in the Indian Army, so that the 71st Colonel would have become a Major-General when 71 vacancies had occurred in the list of 290 Officers.

78. In the Royal Army (excluding the Ordnance Corps) there were formerly 260 General Officers, and it appears by a Statement received from the Horse Guards that there were, on the 1st of July, 1863, 191 Colonels of a standing prior to the Amalgamation who will be entitled to promotion before the 71st Colonel on the Indian list.

79. He cannot therefore succeed to the rank of Major-General until not only the 70 Indian Colonels but also the 191 Colonels of the Royal Army, making together 261 have been promoted. There must therefore have been 262 vacancies out of a list of 741 Officers before he can obtain his Promotion; whereas according to the proportion of 71 out of 290,—according to which he would have succeeded under the old system,—he ought to obtain his Promotion on the happening of 181 vancancies instead of 262.

General Officers of the Royal Army	260
Colonels of ditto prior to 17th of February, 1861, ...	191
General Officers of the Indian Army	220
Colonels of ditto prior to 17th of February, 1861	70
Total	741

80. Should this arrangement be carried into operation, it appears to us that it will cause injury of by no means an imaginary character. It will be felt less and less by Officers as they are further and further removed from the rank of Colonel. But the new Rule must cause to many Officers great delay in their Promotion, without any countervailing advantage, and we therefore feel bound to express our opinion that in this respect the Parliamentary Assurance has not been fulfilled.

81. A further ground of Complaint as to the arrangement relative to General Officers is, that a due number of General Officers has not been alloted to the Indian Ordnance Corps. We have already stated that in the Royal Army, before the Amalgamation, the number of General Officers allotted to the Artillery was 32, and that the additional number added on the Amalgamation was 26. It is urged that it ought to have been at least 31, on the ground that the whole number of Officers of all grades in the Indian Artillery was, within 4, the same as in the Royal Artillery, the number in the former being 672, and in the latter 676. But although it is true that the number of Officers in the Royal Artillery when the Establishment was fixed in 1854 was only 676, the Memorialists do not seem to have adverted to the increase to that Corps made in subsequent years without any corresponding increase in the number of General Officers. The number of Officers in the Royal Artillery was at the time of the Amalgamation 831, not 676, and the number (26) added on the Amalgamation was a fraction higher than the proportion in the Royal Army would have warranted. A similar answer may be given as to the Engineers.

82. There are some few further grounds of Complaint, to which we do not think it necessary to advert in detail. It is complained, for example, that the Supernumerary Colonels Commandant in the Ordnance Corps are still counted as Effective Officers, as constituting a part of the two Colonels allotted to each of the seven Brigades. The whole number of Colonels before the Amalgamation (referring still to Bengal) was only 12. By the Amalgamation nine were added. Neither these nine nor their junior Officers can complain that more were not added, or that additional rank was given to all the former 12, or that five of them were retained as before in the Effective List. There is obviously no ground of Complaint on this head. It would doubtless have been more beneficial to the Officers to have had 14 Colonels instead of nine beyond the Supernumeraries, but there can be no ground of Complaint because more benefit might have been conferred than was actually conferred.

83. So again Complaints are made of some of the Rules, governing admission to the Staff Corps, and that those who join that Corps are, with reference to Pensions particularly, in a less favourable position than that which they had previously occupied. Some Officers who had joined the Staff Corps represented to the Government that they had understood they were to retain their former rights to Pension. When their mistake was explained to them, and they were allowed to leave the Staff Corps if they thought fit, but elected to remain in it, they deprived themselves of all ground of Complaint.

84. Some Officers complain of the more wearisome nature of their duties, now that there are, in fact, in many cases, no Private Soldiers to command, and that the Cadre of Officers is all which practically remains in a Regiment. However much it may be to be regretted that their duties are of so much less interesting and active a character than they were formerly, we do not think that the change can be attributed to any act whereby the spirit of the Parliamentary Guarantee has been violated.

85. A Complaint is made by one Officer that, though skilled in the Barmese Language, in which he had been required to pass to hold his appointment in that Territory, he had been excluded from the Staff Corps, and degraded from the rank of Major to Captain, on account of his not having passed the prescribed examination in Hindustanee. This is evidently a matter to which the Parliamentary Guarantee has no application.

86. Some of the Officers who retired on the increased Annuities offered by the Government allege that they did so because, according to the Regulations in force at the time when they retired, they accepted the higher Pensions, which appeared to them the most advisable course for them to pursue; but that more advantageous regulations were very shortly afterwards made in respect to Lieutenant-Colonels succeeding to the Colonels' Allowances, which, if they had been earlier in force, would have prevented them from retiring, and so they consider they ought in fairness to be allowed either to cancel their Retirements and resume their old position in the Army, or to receive some addition to their present Pensions.

87. The additional Annuity first given as inducement to Officers to retire was not so large as that subsequently offered; and some of the Officers who retired on the first offer consider that they ought in justice to have the higher Annuities granted to them.

88. In all these cases—and there are others to which the same observation applies—it is obvious that what is complained of—having been their own voluntary act at the time in the case of some, and of mere official arrangement in that of others—cannot be looked on as any violation of the Parliamentary Guarantee, and therefore does not come within the scope of our Inquiry, and we only allude to these points in order that it may not be supposed that these Complaints have been overlooked.

89. We have only to state in conclusion, that agreeing as we do in the main parts of this Report, we have all signed it, though in some particulars, appearing in the papers appended to it, we are not agreed.

CRANWORTH. (L.S.)
ELLENBOROUGH. (L.S.)
HOTHAM. (L.S.)
J. W. HENLEY. (L.S.)
C. YORKE. (L.S.)
A. CLARKE. (L.S.)
P. M. MELVILL. (L.S.)

JOHN MILTON, Secretary, London, November 9, 1863.

I dissent from paragraph 39. The majority of the Commissioners being of opinion, in which I concur, that the denial of Promotion in the case of vacancies in the Native Cavalry and Infantry Regiments, created by Officers having volunteered into the new Line Regiments, is an unnecessary *departure* from the Assurance given by Parliament, it appears to me that no difference in principle exists between their case and those vacancies caused respectively either by Officers having volunteered to serve in the Staff Corps, or by Officers volunteering from the old European Regiments to serve in the new Line Regiments. To regulate promotion by retaining the names of the Officers who have so left the Regiments, on the Cadres of the Regiments, is in each case alike unjust.

I disagree also with paragraphs 47 and 48, because I am unabled to affirm, in face of the Report "on the Sanitary State of the Army in India" lately presented to both Houses of Parliament, that the *disadvantage* that Officers remaining with their Regiments in India are under, by making their Promotion depend on Casualties happening either to Officers employed on General Service in or out of India, or to Officers of the Staff Corps, many of whom are employed in Offices Civil or Political rather than Military, is of an unappreciable character; and I do not think that these Officers so remaining with their Regiments have the same *Advantages* as regards Promotion, which they enjoyed under the East India Company, or any counter-balancing benefit.

J. W. HENLEY.

We dissent from paragraph 46, because, with respect to such of the Officers of the new Line Regiments as were brought in from the Native Cavalry and Infantry, we consider that there is no difference in principle between the case of these Officers and that of the Officers brought from the old European Regiments;—that in both cases the vacancies were created by a measure to which the ordinary Rules of the Army ought not to be considered as applicable,—that no such vacancies would have occurred if there had been no Amalgamation—and so, that no Officer can complain of the course which was followed, his Promotion not having been retarded by it.

CRANWORTH.
C. YORKE.

We dissent from paragraphs 55 and 56 for the following reasons:—

The circumstances which occasioned these vacancies were very special. But for the premium offered by the Government, it is probable that none of them would have occurred. The qualification, limiting promotion in the case of Lieutenant-Colonels to half only of the number who might retire, made the arrangement to that extent less beneficial to the Army than it would have been if there had been no such qualification. Still, the arrangement itself was a great boon. It appears by a Return made by the India Office to the House of Commons on the 27th of July last that the terms offered have been accepted by 304 Officers, *i. e.* by 134 Lieutenant-Colonels, by 93 Majors, and by 77 Captains. A very large number of Officers must have been promoted in consequence of the vacancies caused by these retirements; besides which, the arrangement must have advanced nearly every other Officer more or less in his progress towards Promotion. It is true that the number of Lieutenant-Colonelcies to which junior Officers might eventually succeed was, by the terms of the Order, reduced by half the number of Lieutenant-Colonels who accepted the terms of retirement; but we cannot understand the Parliamentary Guarantee to have assured to the Indian Officers that the Army should never be reduced; and, if any reduction was to be made, we cannot say that the mode thus adopted was a violation of the Parliamentary Pledge.

CRANWORTH.
C. YORKE.
P. M. MELVILL.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16TH.

Forbes, Lieut., 109th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Tyndall, Lieut. E. H., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Smith, Lieut. C. M., 32nd Madras N. I., on leave, from Secunderabad.
Champion, Major J. H., Assistant Adjutant General N. D. A., on duty, from England.
Polehampton, Assistant Chaplain A., on duty, from England.
Davidson, Staff Assistant Surgeon W. A., Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Murphy, Staff Assistant Surgeon J., Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Wooden, Quarter Master C., Inniskilling Dragoons, on duty, from England.
Howard, Staff Assistant Surgeon W., Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Lugard, Ensign E. J., 4th King's Own Regiment, on duty, from England.
Baillie, Captain J. C. P., late 35th (Bengal) N.I., on leave, from England.
Roberts, Lieut. T. P. C., 2nd Grenadier Regiment, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 16TH.

Kirby, Colonel W. H., Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, on duty, to Poona.
Kenrick, Captain, 33rd Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Mayne, Lieut., S. M. Horse, on leave, to Poona.
Ostrehan, Lieut. E., Staff Corps, on duty, to Hyderabad.
Gaye, Lieut. Colonel D., Horse Artillery, on duty, to Mhow.
Harrison, Lieutenant C. H., 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Bainbridge, Lieut. F. T., Bengal Army, to join, to Mooltan.
Tyndall, Lieut. H., 2nd Punjaub Infantry, to join, to Dera Ishmail Khan.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 14th March.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is republished:

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

28th Foot.

Lieut. Edward Fox Angels, to be Captain by purchase, vice Shute, who retires 29th February 1864.

Ensign Robert B. Singer to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Angels, promoted 29th February 1864.

The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

22nd Regiment N. I.

Lieut. W. W. Haywood, to afficiate as Adjutant from the date of Lieut. Hodgson's departure to England on medical certificate.

Lieut. Hobson, officiating Quarter Master to perform the duties of Adjutant in addition to his own until the arrival of Lieut. Haywood.

3rd Class Schoolmaster A. Collins, now with E. Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery is transferred to the Head Quarters of the 18th Brigade at Kurrachee.

4th Class Schoolmaster Bale now with No. 3 Battery 21st Brigade Royal Artillery is transferred to E Battery 18th Brigade at Belgaum.

The above named Schoolmasters are directed to join as early as possible.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 15th March.

With reference to the Government General Orders No. 108 of 8th instant, the following appointmenrs are made with effect from the 28th January 1864:—

Major C. T. Aitchison to be Assistant Adjutant General of the army.

Major J. A. Wood, V C, is confirmed as Assistant Adjutant General of Division, vice Aitchison.

Captain H. G. Robison, to be Brigade Major on the permanent Establishment, vice Wood.

Captain J. Gordon, Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Staff Officer at Hydrabad.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 16th March.

Mr. Charles Ball, 1st Officer of the *Sind*, is to be transferred to the *Berenice*, from this date as 2nd officer.

Mr. Gray, 2nd Officer of the *Berenice*, is directed to join H. M.'s steamer *Sind* as 1st officer from this date.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
16	Singapore (s)	Collett	Suez March 1.
	Maria	Tenlon	Maulmein Feb. 8.
	Johnston Castle (s)	Kingcome	Cochin March 11.
	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Surat, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

MAR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
16	Pioneer (s)	Woolly	Kurrachee.
	Africa	Bowie	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Maria*, from Maulmein.—Mrs. Tenlon and 2 children.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Cochin.—Major and Mr. Schneider; Mr. Gumpert; Lieut. Buckley; Mr. Ruthfurde; Mrs. Carter; Mr. R. Miranda; Dr. Carvalho; and 133 adults.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Mr. Stubbs and 208 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds and 6 natives.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Flower of the Forest*, W. Bunsley, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Ellen Bates*, R. Walker, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Celestial Empire*, D. Murray, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Kirkham*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Zambia*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Caroline Agnes*, for Havre.
Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ....£2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ....£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China, To Clyde, To Hull .... No offers.
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	152 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	3½ pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	52 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	103 Ex-Div.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	176 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	......	62 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	115 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	18½ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	55 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs.33,700.pr.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,200 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs.8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 46 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	......	Rs.50 nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 275 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan... ...	95
" Loan 1835-36	95
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan... ...	111

PRICE SCURRENT (14th March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	620 to 625
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	510 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	606 to 612
New Oomravuttee	"	555 to 560
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	570 to 575
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	550 to 555
New Veeravul	"	555 to 560
New Khandeish	"	540 to 550
New Poratchee	"	565 to 570
New Acoote	"	580 to 585
New Mangalore	"	575 to 580
New Hinghunghaut	"	625 to 630
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to 1,425.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	"	31 to 32 33 to 34
Niger	"	28 to 29 Nominal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Goods, Twist., &c.

An Invoice of superior Buggy, Dog and Riding Whips, Harness fronts, Collars, Walking Sticks, Candle Holders, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy, the first purchaser.

W. H. 3026-57—12 Bales 600 Pieces Grey Shirtings.

SALE OF TWIST.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Bora Jafferbhoy Golamhusson, by order of Shaw Doolubram Vijlall—

25 Bales Mule Twist No. 40.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A GIG.

A Splendid Gig, with Screw Propeller, 27 feet long, 5½ feet broad, stands unrivalled for speed, Teak-built and Copper-fastened, with Oars, Rollocks, Awnings, &c. Can be seen any day between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., near the Apollo Bunder. Apply to the undersigned.

DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A, Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow, Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 17th March 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T. Cloths, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A serviceable Palanqueen Shape Office Shigram, with a Dun coloured powerful Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 550.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 12 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finished) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.
One large size Photographic Lens, by A. Ross.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Bleached and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, Pictures in Gilt Frames, 5 sets of single and double Harness with plated on German silver mountings, a quantity of Wearing Apparels, Glass, Queen's and Plated Ware, Cooking Utensils, &c.

On account of the first purchaser.

B C—M {85, 42, 50} 3 Bales containing 150 Pieces of Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT CHOWPATTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Chowpatty, the valuable and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. W. CLOVER, Esq., proceeding to Europe; the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Stands, Centre Piece Waiters, Bread Basket, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks. Dessert Knives and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Sofa, Pier, Side, Dining, and other Tables, Conversation Sofas and Reclining Couches, Easy, Predieu, Drawing-room and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Whatnots, Music and Hat Stands, Side-board, Screens, Tea Caddy, Fourpost Bedstead, Wadrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Argand Lamps, Pictures, Carpets, Cutlery, Table Ornaments, Vases, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Plants, &c., &c.

No Catalogues. The property is now on view.

SALE OF GUNNY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs, BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Doongree Bazaar, in the Godown of Khetsey Ragowjee, by order of Vussowjee Jeevraj and on account and risk of the first purchaser Thucker Oodhuvjee Visram.

51 Bales of Gunny.

SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

Just landed Ex *Edwin Fox* and *Edmund Graham*.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following First-rate English-built Carriages, just landed Ex *Edwin Fox* and *Edmund Graham*:—one First-rate English-built Circular Glass fronted Brougham, by "S. Marks," 13, Orchard Street, Oxford Street, London, Complete with Lamps, Shafts, &c.

One ditto ditto by ditto with do.
One ditto do. Shigram with Lamps, Shafts, &c.
One ditto do. Self-driving Phaeton, by Bedford Builders, London, with ditto.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, PICTURES, &c., AT No. 7, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 7, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of H. G. BRIGGS, Esq., (changing residenee) amongst which are some very valuable paintings together with an assortment of very valuable Books.

Full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

Catalogues of Books and Paintings will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A half-plate portrait Lens by Lerebour well adapted for Carte de visite. Price 70 Rupees.

A Dog Cart, and a Kattewar Horse, 15 hands, 5 years old. Price Rs. 700.

A pair of first-rate Grey Hounds, price Rupees 150.

Large Oil Cloth Carpets 75 by 18 and 72½ by 13 feet.

CARRIAGES.

A Cab Phaeton with Coach Box, Hind Foot Board, Lamps, Cushions, Apron, &c., built by Peters and Sons, London, in good order.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed ex ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

English-bound Account Books, ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Letter Copying Books with index.
One Lithographic Press with Six Stones, &c.

MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.

The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

"NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS," JUST LANDED.

Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and reveriable seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip, socket, &c. built expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith of Worcester.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th, March 1864.

DWYER & Co. have now to hand ex *Sunlee*, from Hongkong, another batch of real Camphorwood Chests of Drawers of sizes, some with writing desk and innumerable pigeon holes and drawers for papers. &c. Trunks of real Camphorwood in sets of four, (sold singly also) of sizes; Paper Boxes; Work ditto; Writing Desks; Trays; &c.

Finest Congoe in 6lbs. boxes.
Do. Souchong do.
Do. Flowery Pekoe in box of 4 canisters.

Preserves—Ginger, Chow-Chow, Citron, large and small Oranges.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London,—Cheese; Hams, Bacon, Poultry and Game, Potted Meats, Oxford and Truffled Sausages, French Pates, Ox Tongues, Pigs' Cheeks, Game and Pork Pies, Bloaters, Sardines, Salmon, Herrings, and preserved fish of every kind, Preserved Meat, Soups, Vegetables, &c., Fruits, in Noyeau and Brandy, Tart and Dessert Fruits, Turkey Figs, Prunes, Lemon and Orange Peel and Rings, Maccaroni, Vermicelli. A large assortment of Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Games, Fishing Tackle, and Miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow, yearly subscription 1 Guinea; and Major R. Gills' publication of 100 Stereogram of Views from the Caves of Adjunta and Ellora, Structural Temples in the Deccan, Landscape and Game printed by one of the first London firms, put up in a neat case, subscription £5 5s.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ⅛ to 10 percent.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Vegetable	Giblit
Hare	Poachers
Rabbit	Venison
Mock Turtle	Oysters
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy
Ox Tail	Vermicelli
Salmon	Mutton Broth
Hotch Potch	
Kidney	At Rs. 1.8 each. Gravie
Veal	Partridge
Chicken	

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

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